

# Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. T., FRIDAY, MAY 29, 1903—SEMI-WEEKLY.

WHOLE No. 2491.

## HAWAII'S POLICE METHODS UNDER HOT CRITICISM

### Reimbursement For Telephone Rent Provided After All Day Discussion.

Sheriff Lorrin Andrews, of Hawaii, was the subject under discussion almost the entire day in the House after the conclusion of the morning business. It was a day for the Knecker's Club, and a majority of the members of the House took a shy at the sheriff. The matter came up on the proposal of Vida, who is the chairman of the Police Committee, to put in the unpaid bills appropriations an item for the reimbursement of the Hawaii police for the pay of telephones in their houses.

The discussion took wide latitude, Kaniho even wishing to add a rider providing for the dismissal from office of Andrews, but this was, of course, ruled out of order. The levy for uniforms likewise drew out a deal of discussion and there were compliments paid to the police of Kauai and Maui by members from those islands, simply to show the contrast between them and Hawaii and Oahu. This island came in for some criticism, but not of the sort that was given to the big island.

The rest of the time was devoted to the discussion of Paele's plan for an examination of the lepers on Molokai, to see if some should not be released, and the passage of the expense bill. Under the latter head there was a laugh created by the bill proposed by Kealawa, the rapid fire member from Hilo, who wanted to appropriate \$18,000 for session expenses, \$13,000 for the House and \$5,000 for the Senate, repealing the Senate bill which made their appropriation, but it was decided to be too late, as the measure was already law and the money under it has been paid in part.

The Senate discussed for a moment the bill of the House for its unpaid bills, there being exception taken to the fact that the prices for the Senate's printing were so much lower than those of the House, where no bids were asked, and then some of the senators thought there should be provision for the event of the failure to make good of the County Bill. The result was the putting of the eighteen months' appropriation measure over for committee consideration.

#### IN THE HOUSE.

Better feeling existed when the House met yesterday morning and the first thing done was the withdrawal by Mr. Fernandez of his resignation. On the suggestion of Speaker Beckley all reference to the matter was stricken from the journal of the House.

Chaplain H. Manase presented a petition setting forth that he is now and has been serving as chaplain at Oahu Prison, without compensation since the death of the Rev. J. Walama, who received \$25 a month, and long before that time as assistant chaplain. He asks an appropriation of \$25 a month for twenty months. Sheriff Brown endorsed the petition that the auditor refused to grant warrants against pay of guards and lunas. This went to the Miscellaneous Committee.

Wright presented a resolution directing the Sergeant-at-Arms to remove a flower vase, which stood half filled with water on the desk of Harris, as it was breeding mosquitoes. The Speaker would not entertain it.

Paele proposed a resolution appropriating \$50,000 in the Loan Bill, for the erection and maintenance of a government hospital at Kealahou, Kaneohe, Koolau, Oahu. Tabled for consideration.

#### FOR NEW BILLS.

Mr. Kealawa gave notice of his intention to introduce the following bill: "An Act to appropriate money for the purpose of defraying the expenses of the extra session of the Legislature of the Territory of Hawaii of the year 1903, from the Public Treasury, and to repeal Act 2 of the extra session of 1903."

Mr. Chillingworth gave notice of the following bill: "An Act making special appropriations for the immediate use of the Treasury Department."

#### TO INSPECT LEPROS.

Paele introduced the following joint resolution, which was adopted by 25 to 1.

"Whereas, there are many persons now at the leper settlement on the island of Molokai, who have not been microscopically examined by the Territorial bacteriologist and the bacilli lepra have not been demonstrated by such scientific process to exist in said persons, although listed as lepers; and,

"Whereas, that only the presence of such bacilli lepra in any alleged leper person would justify such person being declared and classed a leper; and,

"Whereas, it is necessary to examine microscopically those alleged persons under the charge and supervision of a committee from the present Legislature, and find out whether such alleged leper persons have the lepra bacilli in their systems, or whether any of them had once had the disease of leprosy, but now, is not a person in a condition to spread the disease of leprosy which alone justifies segregation; therefore be it

"Resolved, That said committee have full authority and power to select one or two medical experts on leprosy to accompany them to the said leper settlement, and with the assistance of the president of the Board of Health or any person appointed by him, to examine the said alleged leper persons

at said leper settlement, and to discharge and release all persons who have not the bacilli lepra in their systems, or in condition which will not spread the disease of leprosy by being at large."

The resolution originally contained the following, which was stricken out after Speaker Beckley had explained that money could not be appropriated by joint resolution:

"Resolved, That the sum of \$2,000 be and is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses of the said committee."

#### EXPENSE BILL ADVANCED.

The second reading of the new expense bill brought up a question from the chair as to whether or not the committee had asked the Governor as to his readiness to accept the measure as now submitted. Chairman Andrade rose to say that as chairman of that committee he would say that he had not seen the Governor, had not considered it necessary, but had drawn the bill in accordance with law, and the Governor could sign it or not as he chose. The bill was passed under suspension of rules.

#### ON UNPAID BILLS.

The House went into committee of the whole on the unpaid bills. The report of the sub-committee on the high lift pump contracts was received, the committee setting forth the history of the contract and saying that there was a legal obligation to carry through the terms of the agreement. The appropriation was therefore recommended. The report of the committee was adopted.

#### TO REPAY POLICE.

On motion of Vida there was presented for insertion in the bill an item of \$1344 for rent of telephones for use of police on Hawaii. He explained that Sheriff Andrews had taken the money from the salaries of police officers, saying that there was not sufficient appropriation to pay all expenses. Continuing he said that a volcano trip had been charged up as police service.

Chillingworth seconding this proposal recited the course of Sheriff Andrews in Kohala especially, where police were docked but the money paid them after the Police Committee had called attention to the shortage in pay.

Kealawa said that a letter just received from the captain of police at Hilo told how out of his last salary of \$100 he received only \$75, some one else getting the \$25.

Oili maintained that the proper course was to force the Sheriff to pay back the money he had thus held out from the salaries of police. He could not, he said, vote for the appropriation.

#### GOES AFTER ANDREWS.

Beckley said the proper thing was for the government to repay the money and have the Attorney-General prosecute the Sheriff for the money taken from police salaries. He called it plain embezzlement for him to take money out of pay of police and use it to pay telephone. He said it was clearly law breaking for the Sheriff to make police sign vouchers for a higher sum than they really believe. He said Maui had had this man and passed him on to Hawaii, as a relic.

(Continued on page 5.)

## DOHRMANN SPEAKS TO MERCHANTS' ASSOCIATION

### Sound Sense On the Subject Of Advertising a Place of Tourist Attractions--What a Business Organization Can Do To Advance the Interests Of a Community.

Promotion of tourist traffic by judicious advertising all over the mainland, maintaining a continuous representation at Washington to secure appropriations, and benefits for the Territory, perfecting the improvement of the city's streets and architectural attractions, obtaining good municipal government upon the basis of a business enterprise, preventing an abuse of the credit system, checking the abuse of charitable subscriptions, and improving the commercial conditions of Honolulu, were the pertinent points of an able address made yesterday afternoon by F. W. Dohrmann of San Francisco, before the Merchants' Association. Mr. Dohrmann was introduced by President George W. Smith. After paying his respect to the memory of the late W. W. Dimond, with whom he had been associated in business, and whom he succeeds as president of Dimond & Co., Mr. Dohrmann spoke of the improvements of Honolulu since his visit here three years ago, and he noted that many of his suggestions made then had been acted upon by the Association.

"It seems strange that in almost every large city in America," said he, "the association that stands for public improvements and the advancement of better government is nine times out of ten a commercial organization. That is not strange in a commercial city, but I was surprised a few months ago on the occasion of a visit to Washington, D. C., to find a business man's organization which held a large meeting while I was there and before which I was called to make an address. Even there, the least commercial city in the United States, the organization stood for public improvements."

"It seems that the merchant is especially able to see both sides of a question, to give and to take, to make allowances, as his calling requires him to do, and I think that must be the reason why commercial organizations have been very successful. In Chicago they have a civic organization with a merchant at the head of it, one of the managers of Marshall, Field & Co. The professional man at the head of such an organization is not so valuable as the merchant, for the professional man sees only one side of a question. He is trained for that purpose, and if he cannot get people to go his way, he refuses to play in the other man's back yard."

"I would like to analyze what the missions of the Merchants' Association are. It is our interest to see that commerce and trade are fostered and advanced. The questions that constantly come up in trade require looking after. Tonight at a banquet in San Francisco they will discuss 'Credit.' Then a paper will be read on the 'Merchant in History,' giving views on the value of the merchant in the history of nations."

"One of the smaller missions of the Association is to determine what subscriptions and donations shall be made by the merchants for charity. We have found it necessary to co-operate with the charitable organizations in San Francisco to come to some sensible conclusion as to who shall call upon the business men for assistance. In Chicago there is a charitable association which collects from the business men \$150,000 a year, and expends half in salaries. We have found that professional solicitors in San Francisco have absorbed \$1,200 out of \$1,500 of the collections. They would go to a kindergarten association and offer to get up a benefit for them and give them \$300 clear, for the use of their name. They would sell say, 1500 tickets, and after turning over the \$300 agreed upon, keep \$1,200. These people come to the merchants all the time. Of course it is hard for a merchant to withstand a sweet, pretty young woman, but there must be a limit. We cannot do this with the regular church organizations."

"We have stopped the blackmail which was levied upon the merchants in the name of charity."

"The next thing is to stop the trading-stamp abuse. San Francisco was tied up for a while by these trading stamps and the merchants were all paying tribute to the ones who planned the system. I would strongly recommend to you when any such a thing comes to you, that you nip it in the bud."

"You must create trade and make your attractions known, thereby assisting in drawing people here. Take Los Angeles for instance. They have advertised the city everywhere and people are constantly streaming into it. They put up four new hotels last winter, but even then they were not enough to accommodate people."

"It has occurred to me that your

Merchants' Association should plan commercial excursions to the islands. The way would be to communicate with all of the leading commercial organizations in the States, interesting them in the islands, and say if the first excursion comes off next spring, that will be time enough for you to prepare. If only you got one man from each city you would be doing well for his disinterested views on your beautiful place will be the advertisement you want to bring others. Co-operate with the steamship companies and other transportation lines, for it is their bread and butter, and get them interested in the scheme. To bring people here, you must do something of this kind."

"One thing which the Merchants' Association can do well is to co-operate with the municipal government. When our association started ten years ago we had one of the worst municipal governments, as a whole, it was possible to create. The system was so bad that it seemed a hopeless task to try to reform it. Still by co-operating with the officials, we put them on their good behavior and were able to accomplish much more than if we had posed as moral reformers, cursing them, and then going to our homes without doing anything. We got a new charter. The administration was placed on a business basis and civil service obtained. All this took a number of years, and I think that our municipal government is now one of the best in America. Your Merchants' Association should plan for the government's needs. It is a science. I would recommend to you to follow this matter up."

"The question of what part in politics shall the Merchants' Association play. We have always considered our mission to be non-partisan. We believe that a municipal government is a business organization and try to free our officials from partisanship in the conduct of their office. In regard to the moral mission of the Association I would like to say that many people have started out to reform a city in a moral way. They mean well, but I have yet to find the first association that stands for a crusade of that kind. I would advise this association to confine itself to practical reforms."

"Formerly it was assumed that the only mission of a municipality was to protect life and property, regulate transportation, and that was all. A later view of the function of the government, the foundation upon which European cities have been built and made attractive, is that everything that offends the senses of its citizens, is a proper subject for consideration of a government, whether it be anything that affects the air we breathe, or creates things we see, so long as anything of that kind is offensive, it is a proper subject for investigation."

"The Merchants' Association should beautify and make attractive our surroundings and enable us to enjoy life. This can be done by making the city sanitary, with streets well paved, and with a regularity of style of architecture."

"You should put this motto on your banner: 'Carry into your plans the desire and purpose to hold high, good, earnest, honest, able, practical citizenship. A good citizen from that point of view can do more towards making his surroundings better and pleasanter than if he were a millionaire, bestowing gifts on every hand.'"

In answer to a question Mr. Dohrmann said the Association should see to it that a continuous representation is maintained at Washington for the purpose of obtaining benefits due Honolulu and the Territory. It is by such effort that the best advantages are secured in the way of appropriations. It was the same way with the dredging of Honolulu harbor. He said it was the duty of the Federal government to dredge and improve the harbor, but the Federal government was always slow in starting, and efforts would have to be made at Washington to secure an appropriation for this harbor. Otherwise in order to maintain commerce and trade relations it was the duty of the local government to keep the harbor open and attractive to shipping. The Federal government had greatly improved Oakland harbor, as it did all other harbors, and if Honolulu had been overlooked by the national government, it was a shame."

"The Hawaiian Islands are the best paying acquisition to the United States," said Mr. Dohrmann, "considering the short time they have belonged to the Union. If you have not received an appropriation for the improvement of your harbor then you have certainly been wronged. The Federal government should appropriate \$200,000 for that purpose."

A vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Dohrmann for his address. President Smith read a letter of condolence from the Merchants' Association of San Francisco on the death of the late W. W. Dimond, and expressing hope for a successful career for the local association.

## "BIG MUDDY" ON A RAMPAGE NEAR KANSAS CITY

### Result of a Storm and Flood In Northwestern Portion of Iowa.

(ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

TOPEKA, May 28.—The floods in Kansas are the worst in years. Many railroads are submerged.

INDIANAPOLIS, May 28.—Storms and lightning have done great damage throughout the state. Three persons were killed.

KANSAS CITY, MO., May 28.—The Missouri river is rising above the danger point. Many families are moving to higher ground.

The Missouri river at Kansas City is lined by a large number of small shacks, occupied mostly by negroes. These have been there for years and it is likely that they are the ones from which people are moving. The "Big Muddy" is in flood owing to the heavy rains that have followed the recent cyclones in Northwestern Iowa.

## KLONDIKE'S ENORMOUS YIELD OF YELLOW METAL

DAWSON, May 28.—This year's output of gold will exceed that of 1902 by \$3,000,000.

The output of gold from Alaska for the year 1902 was \$21,000,000. Frequent estimates have been made recently that the output for this year would not be more than \$14,000,000 for the whole Territory.

### Strike May Resume.

DENVER, May 28.—Labor unions claim that the agreement ending the strike has been violated and there may be a renewal of the troubles.

### Grand Army Coming.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—It is estimated that 100,000 Grand Army men will attend the August encampment here.

### A Revolutionary Mob.

WORONESCH, May 28.—Ten thousand strikers are threatening revolutionary violence. The Governor has appealed for assistance.

### Howze Vindicated.

WASHINGTON, May 28.—The charges of cruelty against Major Howze in the Philippines have not been sustained.

### Cup From the Kaiser.

BERLIN, May 28.—Kaiser Wilhelm has presented the New York Yacht Club with a gold cup for competition.

### Wu Ting Fang Promoted.

PEKING, May 28.—Wu Ting Fang, late minister to the United States, has been appointed a member of the Foreign Office.

### Wireless For Solace.

VALLEJO, May 28.—A wireless plant has been installed in the transport Solace.

### Philippine Silver Arrives.

SAN FRANCISCO, May 28.—The America Maru brings two million pesos from the Philippines for recoinage.

### Bremerton Takes Action.

BREMERTON, May 28.—The City Council has agreed to discontinue all liquor licenses near the navy yard.

### Sambo's Turn Now.

LOS ANGELES, May 28.—The negro question will be the next issue before the Presbyterian General Assembly.

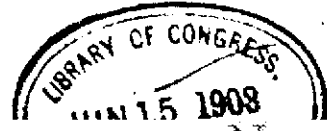
### Roosevelt in Montana.

BOISE, May 28.—President Roosevelt arrived here to-day.

POCATELLO, May 28.—President Roosevelt arrived here today.

NEW YORK, May 28.—Irish Lad won the Brooklyn Handicap today in the presence of an enormous crowd.

LOS ANGELES, May 28.—The Presbyterian General Assembly today considered the revision of faith of the Presbyterian church and approved the change in the creed.





# GOVERNMENT NURSERY AND THE NUUANU FOREST

Plants and Trees Given Away to the Public  
and Now Growing in the Yards and  
Parks of the City.

The work of plant distribution as carried on by the government is doing much towards beautifying Honolulu as well as the islands in general. In a report made to Superintendent Cooper, Gardner C. J. Austin in charge of the Government Nursery says that 10,780 plants have been distributed within the past four months. Another report by Forester Haughts illustrates the work of the government in propagating trees in the Nuuanu forest.

The following is the report of Mr. Austin:

Honolulu, T. H., May 18, 1903.

HON. HENRY E. COOPER,  
Superintendent of Public Works.

Sir: Herewith I submit a report of work carried on at the Government Nursery during the past five months commencing with January 1st, and a general review of work done during the period of my holding office, as gardener.

I will state that the distribution of plants was discontinued by your instructions March 26th, on account of insects and fungus blights existing here among the plants at that time. Since then I have used every means at my command towards the annihilation of these blights, but owing to the lack of funds in the appropriation for this purpose I have not been able to carry the work to a thoroughly successful issue.

The small plants designed for distribution have been cleaned two or three times, but as I have not been able to protect them from the invasion of ants, they are continually being reinfested. I would recommend the building of raised platforms for a protection against this pest. I would also recommend the building of a small fumigating box that the plants may be more thoroughly cleansed before distributing.

## DISTRIBUTION.

During the past four months there has been distributed 10,780 plants. Stock on hand in pots 20,235. Plants in boxes designed for forest work 258, averaging thirty plants per box; 7,740. Fifty-three boxes of Ironwood (Casuarina Equisetifolia) averaging about 200 plants, 10,600. Palms in boxes 5,750. Other plants, in boxes, uncounted (about 130 boxes).

While Prof. Koebele was absent on his recent trip to Mexico he sent back about fifty-eight varieties of seeds and plants, out of these about twenty-eight species are at present growing.

Besides these, there are a number of plants that came from the Department of Agriculture, at Washington, these have made a good start, but are not suited to our lowlands. They are as follows:

The Oak.....	3 plants.
" Maple.....	3 "
" Maidenhair tree (Salisburia adiantifolia)....	4 "
" Pecan nut.....	3 "
" Name rubbed out.....	4 "
Total.....	17 plants.

## SUMMARY.

Plants ready for distribution in pots.....	20,235
Plants ready for distribution in boxes.....	24,090
Boxes of seeds planted, in various stages of growth..	165
Pots of seeds planted.....	28
Empty pots on hand, about.....	600

## EXPERIMENTS IN THE USE OF INSECTICIDES.

We have carried on several experiments in the use of insecticides. Most of the work has been done with sprays, and have met with varied success. The mixtures that have given the most satisfactory results are the Kerosene Emulsion and Resin soap.

I have from time to time made up batches of the Kerosene Emulsion and Resin soap for people who have desired them, and have been willing to pay for the material used. The few experiments carried on in the use of hydrocyanic acid gas have been very interesting and quite successful.

The fumigating box and material used in these experiments have been paid for out of my private funds, owing to exhausted condition of the appropriation for materials and supplies, and a desire on my part to carry on the study of this subject while the demand on my time for other things was not so pressing.

In the past few months I have started a series of experiments in budding, with the hope of obtaining a strong, hardy, root system, that is insured to the climate and conditions of the soil, and a tree that will be sure to bear the best variety of fruit.

The success or failure of these experiments cannot be thoroughly demonstrated in much less than four or five years time. This seems a long time to wait for results, but I feel that it is one step towards the improvement of our Island fruits.

## NECESSARY REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS FOR THE NURSERY.

The lath or baton shed in which the palms are kept is in a very shaky condition, and is in need of repairs soon. In giving a rough estimate for these repairs I would say it will probably cost forty or fifty dollars. There is another recommendation I would like to bring before you, that is, the necessity of having a lath or protecting shed over the boxes used for germinating seeds. In my records of the past year and a half I find only forty or fifty per cent of seeds planted produce plants suitable for distribution, and believe that if the young plants were properly protected a larger percentage could be saved.

C. J. AUSTIN,  
Gardener.

## FORESTER'S REPORT.

Mr. Haughts reports as follows:

Honolulu, T. H., May 14, 1903.

HON. H. E. COOPER,  
Superintendent of Public Works.

Sir: I have the honor to submit the following report of work done at Nuuanu Forest Station for the past five months. The principal work has been planting trees, clearing grass and vines away from the young trees and staking, and trying those which got damaged by the wind. The trees close to the pali are not making much progress and, in fact, a number of these have died owing to the severe gales we

(Continued on page 6.)

# SALARIES ARE ALL ADVANCED BY THE ACTION OF HOUSE

The District Magistrates and Clerks  
Will Find Their Pay  
Increased.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

## IN THE HOUSE.

"The attention of the chair has been called to the fact that one of its members has not been in attendance upon its sessions, although it is now the twenty-third day of the session, nor has there been any explanation of his absence. The clerk has sent one letter to Mr. Jaeger asking that he attend its sessions. What is the pleasure of the House? Shall another letter be sent or shall the House order a bench warrant issued for the member?"

With these words Speaker Beckley opened the House yesterday morning. There was a little discussion over the matter, the Speaker further explaining that it had been called to his attention that the member had claimed exemption from appearance in Police Court as a member of the House. On motion of Chillingworth the clerk was instructed to write a second letter to the member asking for his attendance upon the sessions of the House.

Later in the day the note was acknowledged by Representative Jaeger, who said that he was ill but would attend the session if possible tomorrow.

When the report of the Public Expenditures Committee had been read Kumalae moved that the report be translated and printed and Kupihea moved that it be spread upon the Journal which was carried. In the course of the little bit of debate which followed Mr. Harris said that it would take several days to print the report and he hoped that there would be no necessity for it by that time, that the salary bill would have been passed.

"Oh, no," said Mr. Kumalae, "we won't adopt it this week."

"Glad to hear it," rejoined Mr. Harris.

## KEOHO CLAIM PASSED.

Mr. Chillingworth from the special committee on the Keoho claim for damages resulting from the cutting through of the Kipahulu road and the consequent destruction of his taro patches, reported favoring the claim. The report was adopted and the clerk was directed to place the sum of \$700 asked in the appropriation bill.

Mr. Kealawa introduced a resolution directing the Board of Health to close the Waialae Fish Market at Hilo. He said that a commission of ten per cent was charged which was a hardship. The point of order that the resolution had no effect on appropriations and so was out of order, was raised and ruled out, the Speaker saying that the resolution was without force of law and could be only advisory.

Mr. Chillingworth said the Board of Health had ordered the cutting off of the charge. Lewis said he had heard that the charge had not been taken off at all, and he explained why there should be only one market. Kealawa was emphatically protested against the Waialae market in a humorous speech which convulsed the house and carried his resolution.

## UNPAID BILLS GO OVER.

Consideration of the Unpaid bills measure was resumed in committee. The chairman, Harris, called on Kupihea from the special committee on the high lift pump item, but that committee was not ready to report, asking for another day. Fernandez wanted to pass the item in the bill but Knudsen wanted the committee to report immediately. Finally the committee was given the day, which disposed of all business before the committee of the whole. It thereupon rose and the House took a recess.

## DOYLE'S SALARY CUT.

When the afternoon session began the first question, after the Noar gift, was whether the committee on the pump was ready to report so that Senate Bill No. 4 could be concluded but it was not and business went on with Senate Bill No. 2, in the committee. The first business was the consideration of the item of salary for Japanese interpreter and translator. The opponents of Doyle went on to say that he could only interpret and not translate, insisting against the protest of those who wanted to see a fair salary that it was the incumbent and not the position that was under consideration. The matter finally closed with the salary being placed at \$450 for the six months.

The Portuguese interpreter was then attacked and the pay cut to \$500.

The only increase in the city courts was that for the assistant clerk of the district court which was made \$450 instead of \$150.

The question of the salary of the District Magistrate at Koolauloa, sixth class, brought out some discussion. There was an amendment to raise the salary to \$250 but Kumalae insisted that the class should be changed, so as to read "fifth class." There was a doubt as to the classification in the minds of many members, but finally the item was passed at \$200, the same action being taken at Waianae, though Waialua remained at \$420.

## OUTSIDERS' SALARIES RAISED.

Pali began boosting Maui starting with the clerk's salary, making the salary \$800 instead of \$500 and followed by raising the Lahaina magistrate to \$720 instead of \$500. This was the same as that of Waikuku, and then a new item, Interpreter \$800, was added. The rest of the Second Circuit salaries were made as follows: Makawao, \$600; Hanalei, \$420; Kipahulu, \$240; Honouliuli, \$240; Molokai, \$420; Lanai, \$200; Kalaupapa, \$200.

The Third Circuit was not to be overlooked and so the clerk of the court was raised to \$600 and the magistrate N. Kohala went to \$800, S. Kohala to \$300, both increases; and when Wright moved to increase the North Kona magistrate to \$800 from \$420, Kanioho began to object saying that all the money would be used for salaries. Wright argued for the increase, as the business there will be great because of its being a new county seat. Finally the item passed at \$500 but the fight on it had a reflex on the South Kona item and that magistrate will receive only \$420. The magistrate for East and West Kau was given \$50 more or \$600 for the six months.

The Hilo clerk had no hold upon the House and the salary was left as in the bill, \$750. Lewis said the clerk was acting as interpreter and his salary was swelled from \$300 to \$600. The district magistrate was given \$1,000 instead of \$900, but the House would not listen to Lewis' suggestion for a second magistrate at \$600. The clerk and interpreter was given \$600, the Hamakua magistrate \$500 and the Puna judge \$300.

Kauai refused, by Gandall, to ask larger salaries and these all passed as in the bill. The committee then rose, refused a night session and adjourned.

## IN THE SENATE.

Senate Bill No. 5, appropriating \$5,000 for Senate expenses, was returned from the House having passed third reading. The bill providing for unpaid bills of the House was received from the House and on motion of Senator Kalanikaani passed first reading. The bill will be sent to the Ways and Means Committee on second reading.

Senator J. T. Brown presented a petition from Judge John W. Kalua for payment of \$1502.50 for palai delivered at the settlement which he says the Board of Health unjustly refused to pay. Referred to Committee on Public Expenditures.

Senator Dickey for the Miscellaneous Committee reported on the petition from Hilo for an appropriation to pay the expenses of a trip to that town on the Fourth of July of the band, saying that the current appropriation bills had already passed and a new bill would be required. The committee did not think the matter of sufficient importance for this. The report was adopted.

Senator Isenberg moved to adjourn until today. Senator McCandless moved to adjourn until Friday saying there was nothing to do and the expenses of the Senate ran on if meetings were held.

Isenberg said the officers were paid whether the Senate met or not. The motion to adjourn until this morning carried.

## NOAR PRESENTS COAT OF ARMS

The House, and as residuary legatee Speaker Beckley, received yesterday an elaborately framed, embroidered design showing the American eagle above the shield and surrounded by the flags of the United States. The gift was that of Isaac Noar, and was conveyed with the following letter:

Honolulu, May 28, 1903.

Honorable F. Beckley, Speaker of the House, Honolulu.

Sir: I have the honor to present to this House, the Coat of Arms of the American Union, signifying the richest and mightiest nation of this Globe; stretching her wings to preserve liberty all over this Hemisphere, and commanding respect from all powers of this planet.

Eighty millions of free men received you with open arms to share the blessing of Liberty, Freedom and Happiness. In glancing at this magnificent emblem, you will have the supreme satisfaction that you are today an American Citizen and respected all over the world.

Your Obedient Servant,

ISAAC NOAR.

The letter once read Mr. Chillingworth moved to accept the gift and that at the close of the session it be presented to the Speaker of the House. Mr. Beckley thought this not in order but the House would have it so.

Wright, of Kona, moved that the gift be accepted and filed with the bills not signed by the Governor.

Speaker Beckley said he hoped the members would remember the motto of the nation. "In union there is strength," for if the members would, there will be a speedy conclusion of the business of the House. If the members would get together, he said, there would be soon a basis for business and the work would be rushed through.

CONSUMPTION which is the most dangerous and fatal disease, has as its first indication a persistent cough and if properly treated as soon as this cough appears is easily cured. Chamberlain's Cough Remedy has proven wonderfully successful, and gained its wide reputation and extensive sale by its success in curing the diseases which cause coughing. It always cures and cures quickly. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

# EXPENDITURES OF THE VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

House Committee on Investigations Reports  
Showing Many Extravagances in  
Public Service.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The Public Expenditures Committee of the House, yesterday gave to that body one of the most comprehensive papers submitted to the Legislature. While there are points which seem carrying criticism, as a whole the exposition of the financial transactions of the department is full of interest. The report is as follows:

Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii, May 28, 1903.

Hon. Fred W. Beckley, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Honolulu, T. H.  
Sir:—

Your Committee on Public Expenditures in conformance with House Rule, No. 27 has made an investigation of Public Expenditures, and beg to report as follows:

We have taken into consideration the Auditor's Report, and determined that his statements of receipts and expenditures agree with the Books of the Department.

Taking the report up in detail as to expenditures to December 31, 1902, we find:

1st—Permanent Settlements.  
These payments have been made pro-rata to date as per appropriation, viz: \$12,750.00.

2nd—Secretary of Territory.  
Expenditures in this Department amounting to \$21,834.60, are apparently in order. We believe that past appropriations will be sufficient for the future.

3rd—Judiciary Department.  
The expenditures under this Department amounting to \$132,056.83 have been checked with the appropriations, and found to be in order. Our investigation shows that sufficient money has not been appropriated heretofore, owing to the great increase of litigation and recommend that the increased appropriations asked for have the serious consideration of this House.

4th—Fire Claims Commission.  
We find expenditures of \$159,650.23 are correct, \$147,317.30 of this amount being paid as 10 per cent of awards to claimants, \$140,000.00 of which was received by the Territory from the United States Government on account of interest on bonds advanced by this Government. The balance making up this item, \$7,317.30, having been drawn from the current cash account, the remainder \$12,338.93 represents the expenses of the Fire Claims Commission in determining awards to claimants.

## 5th—Attorney General's Department.

Expenditures in the sum of \$462,031.67 have been made by this Department. We have checked the specific salaries and find payments have been made conformably with the appropriations. An examination of the item of "Support and Maintenance of Prisoners" amounting to \$67,365.88 shows economy of administration which other Departments of the Government might well emulate. An examination of the Police Department shows a high state of efficiency and economy of management in view of the work performed.

We find under the expenditures of Incidentals of this Department that an excessive amount has been paid for professional services of outside attorneys for prosecuting Government work which should have been performed in our opinion by employees of the Department.

## 6th—Treasury Department.

Salaries of this Department have been checked and found in order. The expenditures under this Department have been \$115,668.97. Under the head of Incidentals, \$5,968.65, we find a monthly charge of \$25.00 for the keeping of a horse and buggy of the License Collector in a private stable. This rig should be kept in Government Stables, also Attorney's fees in suit against the Treasurer in the sum of \$300.00, which should in our opinion have been defended by the Attorney General's Department, and stenographer and typewriter's fees in the sum of \$97.85 paid to the regular employee of the Department for office work.

## 7th—Bureau of Taxes.

We find the expenditures in this Department to be \$105,649.82. Out of an appropriation comprising pay of Assessors and Commission for Collections of \$144,600.00, we find only four Assessors' salaries are specifically appropriated. We recommend that salaries for all permanent positions under this Bureau be specified.

We find that this Bureau has paid attorney's fees in litigation in connection with the Bureau, the sum of \$4,865.00, and stenographer's fees in the sum of \$1,324.40. We are of the opinion that these expenditures should be stopped and a regular attorney and stenographer and typewriter be employed by the Treasury Department to look after litigation of this Bureau, as well as other matters under said Department.

A stenographer and typewriter is at present employed in the Treasurer's Department at \$75.00 per month, and for a slight increase, a competent man could be obtained to do this and the Tax Bureau's work as well as to attend to other duties. In fact we have come to the conclusion that a combination in one office of the Treasury Department and the Tax Bureau of Honolulu would materially reduce the expense of both bureaus and result in a greater efficiency of work. We believe the plan is entirely feasible and can be accomplished.

The Incidentals for all Assessors of the Islands are bunched in one lump sum, and an examination shows extravagance, such as hiring of rigs at

\$10.00 per day by deputies. We are of the opinion that each Assessor should have a separate appropriation of incidentals for his office, which would bring about greater economy of expenditures.

8th—Bureau of Conveyance.  
The expenditures in this Bureau amount to \$14,773.07. An examination of the expenditures of this office shows an economical administration.

## 9th—Department of Public Instruction.

Expenditures of this Department amount to \$563,106.50, of which \$443,268.35 was paid in salaries to teachers. These items have all been checked and found correct.

We find that the item of Repairing School Buildings amounts to \$22,703.33. The expenditures of this fund is under the immediate supervision of the Assistant Secretary and School Agent of Honolulu, Miss Rose Davidson.

The work done is technically mechanical, such as plumbing, carpentering, etc., and generally by verbal agreement, and should be carried on under the direction of the Public Works Department, where the Government pays men technically trained in such matters. We are also of the opinion that the construction of all school buildings should be under the direction of the Superintendent of Public Works. In this connection, we note the expenditure of \$3,450.00 to Architect Dickey for plans of a school building at Royal School, Honolulu, incurred by former Superintendent of Public Instruction. We are informed that there is no intention of using these plans. Had the above work been carried on by the Superintendent of Public Works, no such expense would have been incurred. We find Asiatics employed as janitors and we recommend that citizen labor be provided for in Appropriation Bill.

Serious consideration should be given to increased appropriations asked for, as the number of school pupils is rapidly increasing. The increase from June 30, 1902 to December 31, 1902, was 571, from 1900 to December 31, 1903, 3,259. Unfortunately of the latter, there were 1,200 Asiatics of whom nearly 1,000 were Japanese. We commend the excellent administration of this Department under Superintendent Atkinson.

## 10th—Commissioner of Public Lands.

Expenditures of this Bureau have been \$24,210.76. An investigation of the items shows same to be in order and correct.

## 11th—Bureau of Agriculture and Forestry.

Expenditures of \$22,184.31 of this Bureau have been checked and found correct. We note the employment of some 15 Asiatics in this Bureau at the rate of \$18.00 per month and recommend that this rate of wages be increased in order that citizen labor may be secured and proviso be so stated in the Appropriation Bill.

## 12th—Survey Department.

Expenditures of \$53,995.20 of this Bureau have been checked and found to conform with appropriations.

## 13th—Board of Health.

Expenditures of \$440,574.25 have been checked. We find salaries paid as per appropriations. An examination of the accounts of the Kalaupapa Store, with reference to its inventories of stock, purchase and sales, shows that the business about pays for itself. The policy of the Board of Health being to make not more than sufficient profit to pay expenses.

An investigation of the Store at Kalaupapa, April 4th, 1903, and the keeper's books showed an excellent condition, the keeper's cash being counted and balanced with his books in the sum of \$971.82.

The cost of Palai to the Board of Health is excessive. 75 cents for 27 pounds and 17 cents or \$16.18 per ton freight, bringing the cost to approximately 5 cents per pound. Every effort should be made on the part of the authorities to plant taro at Waikoloa or other available places at or near the Settlement, thereby furnishing employment to the inmates of the Settlement and avoiding the present frequent dangerous delays of supply.

We find that the charges under the passenger and freight contract of the Board of Health, with Wilder Steamship Company, are excessive, particularly that on cattle at \$7.00 per head. We are of the opinion, in view of the bonus of \$50.00 per week, this company receives as a freight and passenger guarantee from the Board of Health that they should be induced to materially modify their rates. Their freight and passenger bills for the year of 1902 amounted to \$13,722.27, and in addition they received \$3,800.00, under the freight-passenger guarantee, making a total of \$17,522.27 for the year. This business was formerly done by this company prior to the Board of Health forcing a contract on the Company, when the Settlement carried a population equal to the present at about \$650.00 per month or \$7,800.00 per annum.

An investigation of Insane Asylum expenditures shows that same has

(Continued on page 7.)







## Hawaiian Gazette.

Entered at the Postoffice at Honolulu, H. T., Second-class Matter.

SEMI-WEEKLY.  
ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES:  
Per Month ..... \$1.00  
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Payable invariably in Advance.A. W. PEARSON,  
Manager.

FRIDAY : : : : : MAY 29

## RESPECTABILITY AND PROGRESS.

Much is heard of the need of keeping a seaport town "wide open," but it is evident, from the Bremerton dispatches, that the Navy Department takes a different view. Everything "went" in Bremerton and vice and crime ran riot in the effort to make the place interesting to sailors. Things soon became too interesting. Men were robbed and murdered, drugged and disfigured, and when any left Bremerton, after having enjoyed its "wide-open privileges," they carried little of value with them except their lives. It did not take the Navy Department long to act in defense of its enlisted men and now the vessels of war that were sent to go there for repairs, go to Mare Island instead.

The truth is that the wide-open policy is a dangerous asset for almost any small city, seaport or otherwise. There are some few places, like San Francisco, that grew up in spite of it, but San Francisco, being at the start the main camp in a vast mining region and in its later analysis the master of the only trade entrepot on a long stretch of fruitful coast, could not help growing. Even vice and crime could not hinder its advance. But a small place, the growth of which depends upon the favor of capital, the good opinion of home-builders, the attractiveness which it has to health-seekers and reputable tourists, or a small place which lives, like Bremerton, by the favor of the Government, cannot sacrifice its good name without ruining its prosperity. Its good name is not only "greater than riches" but it is the producer of riches.

For many years past, Hawaii has had the largest income per capita in the world. Its wealth was greatest when its laws against vice were most rigid and were most relentlessly enforced; when saloons were few and heavily taxed; when crime was infrequent and the standards of public morality were highest. The richest city per capita in California, Pasadena, is without a saloon or a questionable resort of any kind; Brooklyn grew to be a city of over a million inhabitants without a recognized tenebrous and its wealth and prosperity are those of a metropolis. Doubtless a seaport without a tenebrous displeases sailors, but when did a city ever live on the money squandered by seamen in their cups? Probably the globe-trotting sport and blowsy adventures would prefer to have the town wide open when they come, but to whom is their coming a benefit—these people who stop off to "make expenses"? Go the length and breadth of America and the resorts which are most reputable make the most money, collect and keep the most wealth. When Long Branch and Saratoga fell into the hands of the gamblers and sports their material decline began. In the neighborhood of vice, property loses in value, in the possession and exploitation of vice cities lose in wealth unless there is some geographical and commercial reason which keeps them up in spite of their offences.

Honolulu's appeal for the means of further growth and development is made to the capitalist, not to the faro banker; to the tourist who comes to see the places of interest, not to him who comes to get drunk and land in jail; to the man whose health needs building up, not to one who comes to tear it down; to the farmer who comes to raise crops and not to raise the devil. As for the adventurers Honolulu can well spare them for its own good.

## AS TO FISH.

California's famous fish, the barracuda, has appeared in this market for the first time. It ought, with the good offices of the Fish Commission, to also appear in these waters, where there seems to be a chance to acclimatize it. Indeed a first cousin to the barracuda, one of the group which includes the fresh water pickerel and muskallunge, is already found along shore and in ponds connected with the sea. Like the others it is a carnivorous fish, lying in shady or sedgey places, motionless and alert, to dart upon any smaller fish that swims unwittingly near. Its flesh is delicate and full of flavor and natives are so fond of it that they have been known to buy at thirty cents a pound.

The Hawaiian specimen is small but the barracuda, which bears a relation to it like that of the muskallunge to the pickerel, ranges in weight from six to ten pounds. It would be an invaluable gain to the food resources of this group and a delight to sportsmen, for it takes the trolling hook behind a fast yacht with all the kameries that a fish needs to show to make itself popular with anglers.

Meanwhile, if the barracuda cannot be caught it can be bought, which is the next best thing. The importance of fish as a substitute for meat in the tropics, makes every addition to the edible fish supply a thing of gastronomic and physiological importance.

If Judge Grosscup of Chicago succeeds in breaking up the beef trust he will be popular at every table. There are some great trusts which have cut down the price of things and made themselves useful to the people but the beef trust is not one of these. It was organized for no other end than to clinch the consumer's appetite, enriching the grower. In fact the combine has all the vice of the worst of the middlemen.

The next move in the crusade against vice should be to make the United States a more respectable place. There is a lot of money to be made.

## TIME FOR THOUGHT.

With the appropriation bills so well advanced in the Legislature, only three remaining to be acted upon in the House, it is indeed unfortunate that a condition has arisen which threatens the best results of the session. Granting that there appears to be cause for some strictures upon the Senate for holding the House expense bill so long, with the result that the discovery of the illegality of the title by the Governor means five days of waiting, it is not the time for members of the popular body to think of deserting their posts and leaving the work unfinished. It must be borne in mind that in the event of the failure of the session to pass appropriation bills, then the budget of two years ago must be operative. Those appropriations were made without contemplation of the new conditions which are created by the passage of the County law, and will not in the slightest degree fit the occasion. It would be unwise for the members to permit personal pique to induce them to leave their seats, and thus leave the new counties without means of existence.

The Islands have seen the effects of having two years pass without a competent loan act, under which some of the greatly needed public improvements may be made, and it is to be hoped that these conditions which have caused so much adverse comment will not be permitted to rise again. The salaries account must be passed if the expenses of the government are to be kept down under the changed conditions as well.

Leaving out of the question the fact that the bill of the House was kept back in the upper branch, it is well to look ahead, to see that every effort will be made by the Senate to repair the damage which has inadvertently been done to the House, and as the Governor in his message found no fault with the measure for expenses, it is fair to him to presume that the new bill, which is now twenty per cent advanced on its way will be approved immediately upon it reaching him, and that the money for the expenses of the House will be in the treasury subject to warrant, on next Tuesday at the farthest.

The responsibilities upon the legislators have been heavy, but there has not been a minute when they were lighter than now. It is just as necessary that there be provision for money for the county work, as that the county bill be passed, and the members should not desert the post of duty when their absence may mean disorganization for the new political divisions.

## THE BRIBER IN PRISON.

The effort to defeat the ends of justice in the Chinese bribery case by jeers about "cabinet tricks" and "private press agents," did not work and the man who was so neatly caught by the Attorney-General goes to jail for eighteen months.

This is a result which justifies public confidence in the Department of Justice and ought to encourage the department itself in the ferreting out of crimes and misdemeanors which, heretofore, have flourished despite the law. There is great need of a secret service fund at the disposal of the Attorney-General and if one were provided the interests of the public would be safeguarded where now they are open to attack. It is not always that an Attorney-General can be his own detective; he generally has to leave that sort of work to outsiders.

## A CRITIC OF OUR CAVALRY.

The criticisms of American cavalry attributed to General Baden-Powell, the hero of Mafeking, may be taken in good part. Some of them are merely diverting, the results of too hasty observation; the others point at defects which are remediable. None of the criticisms is malicious; all are made from the standpoint of good will.

The British officer says, for example, that our troopers are fed on too much and rich food and do not have enough gymnastic exercise to give them strength and endurance. Doubtless the embalmed beef criticism will be edited by this tribute to the high quality of the army fare. As to strength and endurance, it is probably true that soldiers the world over are not as well built up in garrison as they are in the field; but if the sound constitution is there the soldier in active service soon pulls himself together. The history of the Indian campaigns of the American cavalryman speaks for his adaptability, to say nothing of his achievements in the Civil War and the Philippine campaigns.

General Baden-Powell is not far out of the way when he says that our present troopers have never been seasoned by hard service. The majority of those who went into the Philippine war in 1898 and 1899 have now served their terms and are out of the army and their places are taken by raw recruits. But if trouble should come, a great many of them would volunteer again. Probably enough cowboys could be had from the West to make as large and as effective a cavalry force as Gen. Baden-Powell ever saw. He must remember that America has its Cossacks as well as Russia and that they are not all on parade in the peace establishment.

Our foreign critic complains that American cavalrymen do not take a sea bath every morning as British cavalrymen do. This is a serious matter, especially so to the troopers in post in Kansas Colorado and New Mexico. Gen. Baden-Powell evidently forgets that American soldiers do not live in a tight little island where when a man wanders out to stand in the park he is likely to fall off the edge into the sea. Here the ocean does not trespass on every back porch. But it will cheer General Baden-Powell to know that the American cavalryman cannot of his own volition go to sea and is quite capable of driving the enemy there.

Senators McCandless and Ashcroft no majority on their side to show a bill of the House is not worth the effort of the Senate to pass it. There is a lot of money to be made.

It is queer that when a House of Representatives is so near to a victory as to have a bill of the House is not worth the effort of the Senate to pass it. There is a lot of money to be made.

## THE WORLD'S MORAL IMPROVEMENT.

There is no intention in this article of cutting into the apple of discord between legislation and moral education on questions outside of criminal law, which affect the well being of individuals and organized society. But it is in order to lay attention to the enormous moral improvement that has been manifested in the world during the last century, which, however due to selfish as well as altruistic considerations, is equally conspicuous and equally beneficial. The necessities of mankind, in all the teeming relations of modern progress, have compelled and enforced better rules of life, and have raised the level, moral as well as intellectual, of the units and aggregates of communities and nations.

The partition of Poland could not be repeated in the Twentieth Century. The reconstruction of Finland, in order to bring the Finnish people within the grasp of the Russian octopus, though bad enough in itself, and involving a breach of an Imperial oath, was not an attempt to exterminate a race, and was vigorously denounced throughout Christendom, and as a consequence perceptibly modified. The rebellions and attempted revolutions of 1848, though political failures, largely increased the measure of personal freedom and wholesome legislation throughout Europe, and contributed to the consolidation of Italy, the formation of the Republic of France, and the vast development of constitutional law, through which eternal principles control personal tyrannies. Our own Civil War was conducted and ended for the suppression of rebellion and the final establishment of national unity, but, intense and protracted though the conflict was, it was pervaded and followed by the amenities of civilization.

These are conspicuous and suggestive examples of the outcome of modern education and experience. But, even more marked is the progress of the world in relation to individuals and society. As examples, the vice of drunkenness has diminished and the purity of women is more effectively protected. A hundred years ago, and until a much later period, naval and military officers, at least many of them, of all recognized nationalities, when off duty, commanded respect by the hardness of their heads and their amorous successes. Now, in every known service, conspicuously in the United States and in Great Britain, officers, who become intoxicated or who misuse their opportunities, are not only liable to reprimand and dismissal, but are despised by their associates. A hundred years ago, the social value of a gentleman was distributed into grades, from the man who could absorb one bottle of port to the heroic imbibor of four, and he who could not drink hard liquor besides was regarded as a fegling. In these days, a drunken guest at a dinner party, even of stags, is thoroughly disgraced, and, where both sexes are represented, gentlemen usually rise with the ladies. In governmental departments, in railroad systems, in important business enterprises of every description, the rule of sobriety is enforced, and, through all the strata of population, to a considerable degree is voluntarily observed. There are many places in which even cigarettes are tabooed. The unwritten law has been adopted or revived, that, under the pain of exclusion and degradation, wives, sisters, and daughters are shielded and guarded, not only by their natural protectors, but by every man who is not a profligate and an outcast.

The world advances morally and spiritually, as well as materially, and the intricacies and complexities of the Twentieth Century demand and receive the sanction of the Moral Code. Now, as in all past history, the pessimists are mere obstructions in the upward march.

## PRESIDENTS AND ORATORY.

Is Roosevelt an orator? The inquiry crops up along the line of his travels and the answer varies according to the notion one has of what oratory means. It did in respect to the public speech of previous Presidents. Was Harrison an orator? Was Cleveland an orator? Was McKinley an orator? These national leaders, never travelled during their terms of office without this question being raised, usually without other result than a heated controversy.

Those who complained about the way Presidents express themselves while "swinging round the circle" are apt to judge oratory by its sound. They cling to the old spread-eagleism, some excellent types of which are given below in the form of extracts from an old-time brochure on American politics—"Mr. Chairman, sir, a crisis has arrived in the affairs of our nation. That crisis, sir, is fast approaching—and, sir, when it does come, when the thundering peal of the public voice shall be heard through the ballot boxes, like the forked lightning bursting through the impenetrable clouds of heaven, let it speak, sir, a language which cannot be mistaken. Our country is on the verge of ruin, our constitution, that blessed instrument which, like a flaming sword protects us from danger, is about to be sacrificed to the tyranny of those who have sworn to guard it from invasion. Our rights are about to be trampled in the dust, our liberties are about to be subverted, sir, I have almost said, to be overturned, and we ourselves, unless the head of the monster is crushed, will be immolated upon the procrustean bed of unhallored outlawry."

The Middle West rose as one man to oratory like this and that is the reason why the crisp talk of President Roosevelt—those "saber-cuts of Saxon speech"—did not entertain them so much as the ponderous swooning of Puffer used to do. Indeed a favorite name of the Middle West was the man who said "Mr. Chairman, government is formed for the protection of the individual and the individual for the protection of government, and in the original formation of society, Adam was placed alone in Paradise with Eve for his companion." And after this airy phrase he went on to say: "Mr. Chairman, we cannot permit the insulted majesty of this great nation to be trampled in the dust, our liberties are about to be subverted, sir, I have almost said, to be overturned, and we ourselves, unless the head of the monster is crushed, will be immolated upon the procrustean bed of unhallored outlawry."

## OIL FUEL.

[The Official and Commercial Record.]  
The substitution of crude oil as fuel, in place of coal, in Hawaii is proving an unqualified success. On Maui the Hakua, Pala, Hawaiian Commercial and Kihel plantations are using oil. On this island Kahuku, Waialea, Oahu and Honolulu are using it and Ewa will be in a few weeks. In this city the Young Building is burning oil, and at the beginning of this week the Rapid Transit Company converted all of its furnaces into oil burners. So far as reported, the change is working satisfactorily on all of the plantations, with a uniform reduction in cost of approximately 30%. In addition to the saving in dollars, oil fuel has three distinct advantages over coal. First, it requires much less labor to handle it. This is a serious consideration on the plantations, where every labor saving device and process should be fostered, as a means of meeting the demand for labor. Any machine, device or process which enables one man to do the work of two, even though its operation costs as much as the two men do, is a distinct advance, as it reduces the requirements for laborers by 50% in connection with that particular work. This is an important consideration now, and it may in the future prove most vital.

Second, it is a clean fuel. Instead of a grimy, dusty and disagreeable spot, such as the regulation coal firing room is, where oil fuel is in use, the fire room becomes a show place, as clean as a parlor, while the one fireman wears a "bliss shirt" and a standing collar, if his tastes run that way.

Third, it is smokeless. Not comparatively so, but absolutely smokeless. If any smoke issues from the smoke stack it is proof positive that there is some defect in the burner used, or in the arrangement of the furnace. An inspection of the Rapid Transit furnace and smoke stack will demonstrate this fact to any one who desires to prove it.

This last named advantage is of great importance in Honolulu. With only soft coal available, even the few fuel using concerns in town were becoming a serious nuisance to all in their immediate neighborhood. A few more years of development would have made us a small Pittsburgh, so far as the smoke nuisance is concerned. No smoke producer in Honolulu can hereafter plead that he cannot prevent it.

With cheapness, economy of labor, cleanliness and abolition of smoke in its favor, there does not seem to be any reason why oil should not, at an early date, entirely supersede coal in Hawaii, as a power producing fuel.

Its early adoption here is evidence of the progressive spirit of our people and their ability to keep step with the age.

## PUBLICITY FOR CRIME.

Quite often of late the Advertiser has heard in a roundabout way of burglaries in Honolulu of which its police reporters could get no clue at the station house. Last Saturday night, for example, a Beretania street cottage, not far from Thomas Square, was entered in the early evening and some valuable jewelry stolen. A robbery of servant's quarters on Nuuanu street was made during a recent evening. Scarcely a week passes without bringing news of some burglarious depredation which, out of deference to the wishes of the police, the victims will say little of to the press. It is not likely that the papers hear of more than half these affairs; it is probable that, despite a contrary impression, burglary in Honolulu is very common indeed.

The scheme of keeping such things dark rests upon the idea that publicity would defeat the ends of justice. But to our mind publicity would work just the other way. If a thief has a valuable bit of plunder the less it is advertised the better he is suited. He can then dispose of it the more easily. He is less likely to be detected by his neighbors or sold out by men of his own class. Let a fine gold watch be seen on the person of a doubtful character and if the fact that a gold watch has lately been stolen is known to the public, one has no trouble in arriving at conclusions. It may be said that publicity must put the thief on his guard, but he is on his guard already and can keep there if he only has a stray detective to contend with. He would find it harder to stay on guard against the whole public including those on whom he might wish to work off his plunder.

We say it deliberately—ten criminals are captured through publicity to one who is captured by detective skill. Since the press became universal "the word" has no rock nor corner where the culprit can hide himself and say that he is safe.

Hiram (after a trip to New York): "They don't carry the mail in mail bags there, Mandy."  
Mandy: "How do they carry it—in baskets?"  
Hiram: "Yes, they put it in baskets and it goes itself."

## LOCAL BREVITIES.

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

At 10:15 last night the defence rested in the Murphy case.

J. H. Hertzke succeeded Tom James as manager of the Moana Hotel yesterday.

New officers have been elected for the Cricket club with W. L. Stanley as president.

Mr. and Mrs. Daniel F. Peterson observed their golden wedding anniversary yesterday.

The funeral of the late Adam Petrie was held yesterday afternoon under the auspices of the Odd Fellows.

Reports brought by the Hall yesterday were to the effect that land owners on Hawaii are planning a vast sisal plantation. J. Cooper and W. M. McWayne are said to be behind a scheme to get control of nearly a hundred thousand acres in the Kona district for sisal raising.

The Senate committee on public expenditures heard testimony yesterday afternoon on the petition of Judge Kalua for payment of \$1502 for palai which the Board of Health refuses to pay. Kalua was present and said that though he had the contract the Board bought palai elsewhere. President Cooper denied this and said that the taro growing at the settlement was used. He said that Kalua did not fulfill his contract.

There was a little excitement in Judge Robinson's court yesterday when the court censured the jurors in the murder case for separating, saying that two of them had left the others. Juror Quinn said he and Girdler were the men meant, and that they had simply got ahead of the others, expecting them to follow. He claimed that Bailiff Sea had called him a liar, but the matter was afterwards amicably adjusted the court getting a statement from Sea to the effect that Quinn had called him a liar, and he had replied "You're another."

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Press Bulletin No. 5, from the Hawaii Experiment Station, deals with Manila hemp.

H. T. Marsh, of the Hawaiian Supply Company, has received news of the death of his mother, Mrs. H. J. Marsh, at Dalton, Georgia.

Printing will begin on the new directory next Monday. All changes should be reported at once—No. 7 Elite Building or call up Blue 3461.

The new Chinese consul has issued an address to his countrymen saying that he has assumed charge in Hawaii and asking their co-operation.

At the elections for officers in the National Guard, J. H. Thompson was chosen captain of Co. H, first lieutenant, and Kane, second lieutenant. In Co. F Captain Johnson was re-elected, C. H. Tracy was chosen first lieutenant and Chas. Coster second lieutenant.

Captain Berger has received a request from the Congressional Library for copies of Hawaiian music.

Altogether there has been a total of about \$225,000 paid out by Treasury Agent McLennan to fire claimants.

M. P. Robinson has been elected president of the Walluku Sugar Co., to succeed the late S. C. Allen. C. M. Cooke succeeds Mr. Robinson as a director.

Supt. Cooper has notified Manager Pain of the Tramways Co. to remove the old rails on Walkiki road. The rails are in the way now that the road is being improved.

The following new beer licenses have been issued by Treasurer Kepolka: P. F. Ryan, Alakea street between Merchant and Queen; Henry E. Petersen, Queen and Coral streets.

President Brown of the First National Bank states that an error was made in the published account of the schedules in the Herick bankruptcy case. He says the amount due the First National Bank is \$750 and not \$3,000, as the schedules make it appear.

Mr. R. B. Reedy, who has been appointed on the new Board of Pharmacy, is in charge of the Hobson Drug Co. branch store in the Sachs' block. Dr. W. E. Taylor is the well-known physician and D. E. Peck is assistant chemist at the Experimental Station of the Hawaiian Sugar Planters' Association.

"Sure, Murphy was wrong, an' he knowd he was wrong an' he owned up like a little man." "Did he, now?" "Yis, but he licked the other man first!"—Puck.

## EMERGENCY RATION

A man has lived forty days without other food than his own fat.  
Fat is man's emergency ration. The fat is stored in convenient hollows all over the body against the day of necessity.

Consumption makes heavy demand on the storage of fat. Nature uses fat to fight the disease. The crying need of the consumptive is fat.

Scott's Emulsion contains the best fat to be had, next to human fat itself. Scott's Emulsion is a natural substitute for human fat. It prevents waste. It furnishes the consumptive with nature's own weapon for fighting the disease.

We'll send you a sample free upon request.

SCOTT & BOWNE, 405 Pearl Street, New York.

## Old as the Pyramids

And as little changed by the ages, is Scrofula, than which no disease, save Consumption, is responsible for a larger mortality, and Consumption is its outgrowth.

It affects the glands, the mucous membranes, tissues and bones; causes bunches in the neck, catarrhal troubles, rickets, inflamed eyelids, sore ears, cutaneous eruptions, etc.

"I suffered from scrofula, the disease attacking the glands of my neck. I did everything I was told to do to eradicate it, but without success. I then began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, and the swelling in my neck entirely disappeared and my skin returned a smooth, healthy appearance. The cure was complete." Miss ANNA MITCHELL, 915 Scott St., Covington, Ky.

## Hood's Sarsaparilla and Pills

Thoroughly eradicates scrofula and build up the system that has suffered from it.

## BUSINESS CARDS.

H. HACKFELD & CO., LTD.—General Commission Agents, Queen St., Honolulu, H. I.

F. A. SCHAEFER & CO.—Importers and Commission Merchants, Honolulu, Hawaiian Islands.

LEWERS & COOK.—(Robert Lewers, Jr., J. Lewers, C. M. Cooke.)—Importers and dealers in lumber and building materials. Office, 614 Fort St.

HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Machinery of every description made to order.

## HONOLULU STOCK EXCHANGE.

Honolulu, May 28, 1903.

NAME OF STOCK	Capital	Vol	Bid	Ask
MERCHANDISE				
O. Brewer & Co.	1,000,000	100	400	
L. B. Kerr Co., Ltd.	200,000	50		
SUGAR				
Swa.	5,000,000	30	20	
Haw. Agricultural Co.	1,000,000	100		250
Haw. Com. & Sug. Co.	2,512,750	100		
Haw. Sugar Co.	2,000,000	22	23 1/2	27
Guam	750,000	100		110
Honokaa	2,000,000	100		15
Hilo	500,000	100		50
Kahuku	500,000	20		25
Kihel Plant. Co., Ltd.	2,500,000	100		50
Kipahulu	500,000	100		50
Koloa	500,000	100		50
Maui Sugar Co., Ltd.	1,500,000	20	3 1/2	105
Oahu Sugar Co.	1,500,000	20	3 1/2	105
Onomae	500,000	20		50
Opahe	500,000	20		50
Oahu Sugar Co., Ltd.	5,000,000	20	7 1/2	8 1/2
Olona	150,000	100		105
Panama Sugar Plantation Co.	5,000,000	50		350
Pala	500,000	100		105
Papa	500,000	100		105
Pioneer	2,750,000	100		105 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co.	1,500,000	100	47 1/2	50
Waialua	1,500,000	100		105
Waianae	500,000	100		105
STEAMSHIP CO'S				
Wilder S. S. Co.	500,000	100	110	115
Inter-Island S. S. Co.	500,000	100		115
MISCELLANEOUS				
Haw. Electric Co.	1,000,000	100	98	102 1/2
Hon. S. T. & L. Co.	1,000,000	100	75	81
Mutual Tel. Co.	1,000,000	100		105
O. R. & L. Co.	4,000,000	100		105
BONDS				
Haw. Govt. 5 p. c.				105 1/2
Hilo R. R. Co. 5 p. c.				105 1/2
Hon. S. T. & L. Co. 5 p. c.				105 1/2
Swa. 5 p. c.				105 1/2
O. R. & L. Co. 5 p. c.				105 1/2
Oahu 5 p. c.				105 1/2
Opahe 5 p. c.				105 1/2
Waialua Agr. Co. 5 p. c.				105 1/2
Kahuku 5 p. c.				105 1/2
Pioneer 5 p. c.				105 1/2

\* Hawaiian Commercial & Sugar Co. 123.12% paid.

## METEOROLOGICAL RECORD.

By the Government Survey, Published Every Monday.

PORT.		TEMP.		WIND.....		Clouds.....		Humidity		Rainfall		Baromet.		M.T.		THERM.		BAROM.	
F.		C.		M.P.H.		%		%		In.		In.		In.		In.		In.	
May	5	17	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	6	18	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	7	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	8	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	9	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	10	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	11	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	12	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	13	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	14	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	15	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	16	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	17	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	18	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	19	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	20	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	21	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	22	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	23	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	24	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	25	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	26	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	27	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	28	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	29	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	30	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71
	31	19	30	15	26	04	06	05	85	88	86	67	71	71	88	68	67	71	71



## THE TERM IS ALMOST PAU

### Jurors In Both the Courts Were Excused.

The work of the May term of Circuit Court was practically concluded yesterday, and there will not be another term until September under the new law. There will be no extension of the present term which ends Monday, the attorneys in a petition to Judge Robinson having requested that this be not done.

The criminal calendar has been cleared of all cases ready for trial, and there are hardly half a dozen remaining upon the calendar. It was the intention to begin next week with the trial of civil cases, but in view of the request of the attorneys this was abandoned.

Both Judge De Bolt and Judge Robinson excused their juries yesterday after thanking the members heartily for their assistance during the past term.

#### THE WIDE TIRE CASE.

The case of the Territory against John Correa, which involved the question of the application of Act 25 of the statutes of 1898, which regulates the width of the tires of wagon wheels, to such vehicles as are used by the Pacific Transfer Company, was the last case tried yesterday before Judge Robinson and a jury. When the testimony for the prosecution was completed, Henry E. Highton, for the defendant, moved the Court to direct the jury to acquit, on two grounds, first: that the Act could not be enforced, because it was ambiguous and uncertain in not presenting the point where the axle should be measured in order to determine what the width of the tires should be, and, second: because it was inapplicable to light wagons, such as are employed by the Pacific Transfer Company and other express concerns, which are not concerned in the transportation of heavy merchandise. Samuel A. Macy, the police officer who made the arrest, testified that the possible carrying strength of the wagon, driven by the defendant, John Correa, in his opinion, was about fourteen hundred pounds and that average loads would be a thousand pounds.

Mr. Highton claimed that the wagon of the Pacific Transfer Co. driven by the defendant, was properly used for a lawful purpose, in a lawful vocation, and with no possible injury to the public streets or to individuals, and, therefore, within the protection of the fifth and fourteenth amendments of the Constitution of the United States. He contended further that there was no evidence to show, even if the statute could be otherwise sustained, that the axle had been measured at the point of its greatest weakness, which was all the act could have meant, if capable of being constructively defined. Mr. Highton was broad and clear in his admissions of the regulating power of the legislature, in proper cases, and did not claim that the law in all its parts was insufficient, but acknowledged its potency in protecting the streets and highways against heavy drays and trucks, which required tires to prevent injury to thoroughfares.

Deputy Attorney General Peters made a full argument for the prosecution, to which Mr. Highton replied, Judge Robinson then granted the motion and instructed the jury to render a verdict for the defendant, which was done. Judge Robinson did not consider it necessary to pass upon the constitutional questions, but placed his decision on the ground that the evidence would not support a verdict of guilty.

This case has excited considerable interest among transportation and express companies, owing the lighter work of the community, for the reason that the alteration of wagon tires is very expensive, and, as they claim, unnecessary.

#### THE YIM QUON CASE.

Judge De Bolt sustained the demurrer in the case of Yim Quon charged with forgery and the indictment was dismissed. The court held that a receipt was not included in documents which constituted forgeries under the Hawaiian law.

#### HAWAII'S POLICE METHODS UNDER HOT CRITICISM.

(Continued from page 1.)

Vida said that he thought Andrews should be prosecuted to recover monies taken out of salaries for uniforms.

Fernandes said he had seen service under Cesar Andrews, and had frequent disputes over these deductions, which practically caused his resignation.

#### MONEY PAID SCHOOL BOY

Beckley said that he wanted to call attention to the case of the Deputy Sheriff of South Kona, whose salary had been fixed by the Legislature at \$80 a month. Andrews had warrants for \$25 a month drawn against the incidental fund, made in the name of young Yates, a school boy, now messenger for the House. This, Beckley said, was only one-tenth thousandth of Andrews' queer actions.

Fernandes explained that Andrews did not get the money himself but simply paid it over to the telephone company.

#### SOME DOCKING HERE.

Kanoho began to tell how on this island police salaries were docked and the money used to pay a non-commissioned policeman. He said he would move to amend with a paragraph to ask the Attorney-General to remove L. A. Andrews from office.

Kron, the silent, endorsed Vida, and said that in Kona a jailer was appointed but no salary provided, and in order to pay him \$15 each was taken

from the salaries of the two police to pay this man.

#### GANDALL WANTS DELIBERATION.

Gandall asked as to complaints ever having been made, and wanted to know why protests had not been made. Vida answered that Andrews had told some of the officers that if they exposed his system of docking he would fire them, and as poor men they had to keep their jobs. Gandall said only one side had been presented. He did not oppose the appropriation but he wanted to warn members to be careful. He did not want to see action looking to the request for Andrews' resignation except after close investigation.

Wright interrupted to ask if Gandall had ever seen Andrews and there was a long colloquy, Gandall saying he was not defending Andrews but condemned police who would keep silent rather than lose their places. The committee rose and reported progress and the House then took a recess until 2 p. m.

When the session was resumed Gandall continued to assert that only one side had been heard, that there must be a second side and that no allegation was made that the official had converted the money to his own use. He maintained that the officers who permitted their salaries to be docked and did not protest to the High Sheriff were culpable. He called upon the members to weigh carefully the question of asking that an official be removed without further evidence being taken.

#### NO DEMAND FOR REMOVAL.

The Chairman ruled out of order the amendment of Kanoho asking for the discharge of Andrews.

Kealawa had read the letter from the captain of police of South Hilo, saying that while his salary was \$100, but that he only received \$75.

Pulaa said the practice was one which came down from the time of Marshal Hitchcock, of docking salaries for uniforms and went into a long explanation of the police methods. He digressed to the Hackfeld wharf and other subjects and wound up with a demand for the passage of the item. He likewise explained to Andrade that the policeman signs a voucher, on which a warrant is issued, the officers being compelled to pay back the amount claimed as due the department. Andrade said the fact that the policeman consented and acquiesced in the payment, there was a new phase to the case. As to Andrews, he said, he had been branded as a thief, a felon, everything that was bad. This was not fair to Andrews, he said, for he should have a hearing.

#### MONEY FOR UNIFORMS.

Vida read a letter showing that Andrews had refunded uniform money collected in Kohala in March and said it was unjust that the police pay \$5 a month on the fund and perhaps get only one uniform, worth perhaps only \$20.

Hala argued that the uniform money should be repaid and Kalama argued as to the difference between systems to the credit of Maui. Kanoho was afraid that some man who had been discharged might not get his money and Vida had read an inserted in the bill a list of the officers who were to receive \$48 each for refunding of rates. The item was then inserted in the bill.

#### GANDALL PRAISES KAUAL.

John Gandall rose to a question of privilege, saying every island had had a champion but Kaual, and he proceeded to tell how on that island everything went on peaceably and quietly and he wished to publicly commend the Sheriff of Kaual for his course.

Kanoho suggested that the remarks of Gandall be communicated to the Sheriff of Hawaii and that he be requested to guide his actions accordingly.

The committee then rose and reported. The House refused to take a recess until evening.

Kealawa then introduced the bill of which he had given notice in the morning. The bill appropriates \$18,000 for expenses, \$5,000 for the Senate and \$13,000 for the House. The bill also provided for the repeal of Senate Bill No. 2, its expense bill, but the Speaker ruled as that bill had been signed and the money drawn, the bill was out of order.

The House then adjourned.

#### IN THE SENATE.

Senator Achi presented a report of the judiciary committee on the House unpaid bills with a substitute bill. The report is as follows:

Honorable C. L. Crabbe, President of the Senate.

Sir: Your Judiciary Committee to whom House Bill Number 4 was referred, respectfully report as follows:

Your Committee has consulted with the Clerk of the House who states to your Committee, that the House needs the money for translation and printing the Journal of the regular session, the cost of which will be as follows:

Printing the English Version say, 1200 pages at \$2.10 ..... \$2,520.00  
Printing the Hawaiian Version say, 1300 pages at \$2.10 ..... 2,730.00  
Leaving a balance for Translation of say..... 1,150.00

Total ..... \$7,000.00

The Clerk of the House further states, that the contract for the above work is being given.

He also states that the translation of the Journal may cost between \$1,750.00 and \$2,600.00, being at the rate of fifty cents per folio.

Your Committee changes the wording of the Bill in order to meet the objections made by the Governor in the Bill for \$13,000.00 and herewith recommends that the House Bill Number 4 may be amended to avoid the objections made by the Governor in the other Bill; a copy of the bill so amended is hereto attached and made a part of this report.

Respectfully submitted,  
W. C. ACHI,  
P. P. WOODS.

Senator McCandless objected to the adoption of the report at \$2.10 a page for printing when the Senate had its work done for \$1.85. He thought the House was too liberal with the people's money. If the Senate was to permit the House to do as it pleased why should the Senate amend any bills that came from the House? The legislature should be more careful with the public money than if the members owned it.

Continued on page 8.)

## CHINESE BRIBER GOES TO OAHU PRISON FOR EIGHTEEN MONTHS

### Man Who Attempted to Secure Permission From Attorney-General's Department for Gambling Is Found Guilty.

(From Thursday's Daily.)

Tong Kai was found guilty of attempting to bribe Deputy Attorney General Peters by a jury yesterday afternoon and was by Judge De Bolt sentenced to serve a term of eighteen months in Oahu jail and to pay the costs of the prosecution. There was no defense. Tong Kai failed to go on the stand, and with nothing but his plea of not guilty before them and without explanation the jury was not long in reaching an agreement as to his guilt. The evidence of John Baker and of a Chinese to whom the defendant had told of his intentions to "fix" the matter was practically all that went to the jury. The statements made to Mr. Peters were allowed only so far as Baker could testify. Peters was not allowed to tell of the interpretation made by Baker, but the jury found ample evidence without that that an attempt to bribe the Attorney General had actually been made. An exception to the verdict and sentence was taken by F. M. Brooks and an appeal to the Supreme Court noted. The appeal bond was fixed at \$1,000.

#### BAKER'S TESTIMONY.

John Baker the Hawaiian who acted as interpreter during the negotiations had between Mr. Peters and Tong Kai was the first witness. He testified that he was first approached by the Chinese at his residence a number of weeks ago. Tong Kai had asked him whether he was acquainted with the Attorney General, and Baker replied that he was. Then Tong Kai said he wanted him to act as interpreter in making an offer to the Attorney General to permit the pakapio games to be run. Baker told also of the several conversations he had had with Peters in which he first offered to pay him for his efforts in securing the lottery men freedom from prosecution. The conversation in the Attorney General's office between Peters and Baker, in which the Chinese made the direct offer to pay \$1,500 per week for three games was also testified to.

The cross-examination by Brooks was interesting, though the testimony of the native was not shaken, even though he became a trifle confused in relating the circumstances of the deal. "You thought Mr. Peters was going to take the money all this time?" the witness was asked after answering some general questions relating to the alleged bribery.

"Yes, I thought he was going to accept the bribe," replied Baker. "And you were willing to instigate and assist in this matter?"

#### WAS ONLY INTERPRETER.

"No, I was not, I was willing to interpret for the Chinaman."

"For money?"

"Yes, for money."

"How much money?"

"Well, I was going to be paid for interpreting."

"How much, five dollars a day, I suppose?"

"I don't know, he said he was going to give me a cup of tea, that is the Chinese way of expressing it."

#### THE CUP OF TEA.

"An you expect the jury to believe you were going to do this for a cup of tea?"

"Yes, because it's so."

"And you who know six languages, and are a notary public under the Attorney General's Department were going to assist this Chinaman to bribe the Attorney General?"

"No, I was not going to assist him, I was simply acting as interpreter."

"Now, who paid the car fare to the Capitol Building?"

"I did."

"Oho! you did?"

"Yes, the Chinaman said he didn't have a spare nickel in change and asked me to pay his fare."

"And the Chinaman went along without any influence being used on your part?"

"He said he was afraid to go at first, because he had just been chided \$250 for running a pakapio game."

"Well, if this was pay were you to get your money?"

"I don't know."

"Don't you know that no pakapio games are running now?"

"He was going to start one if the Attorney General took the \$1,500."

"What was the Attorney General going to do, pay Tong Kai's fine?"

"He was going to give the \$1,500 for his legal assistance, if the defendant was arrested the Attorney General had to pay the fines, bonds and everything."

By the Court—"Was the arrangement made that the Attorney General was to personally appear in court and defend Tong Kai?"

"Yes, something like that."

WOULD QUASH INDICTMENT

By C. S. Desky, a juror—"Was it understood that the Attorney General was to quash the indictment when the case was called?"

"There was a verbal understanding something like that. In case Tong Kai was arrested for running a pakapio game, the Attorney General was to nolle pross, the Attorney General was to get attorneys, pay lawyer's fees, and if arrested take care of him."

"This thinking this bribery business was all arranged before hand, wasn't it?" asked Brooks. "Sort of open bouffe, wasn't it, this here cabinet session?"

"No, it wasn't."

"You knew all about it beforehand, didn't you, about the Attorney General being in the cabinet?"

"I didn't know about them being in the cabinet, until I read it in the paper next morning."

"Had you any idea before you left the room that he was in the cabinet?" asked F. W. McFarlane, a juror.

"No, sir."

"Did you know they came out of the cabinet?"

"No, there was too much excitement around there, Peters had a gun and was pointing it at us."

"He wasn't pointing it at you, was he?" asked Brooks.

"No, I had my hands on the table, the Chinaman had his in his pockets, and I told the Chinaman to put up his hands quick or he would be a dead man, and he did."

This ended Baker's testimony amid a general roar of laughter.

The defendant admitted that Tong Kai was one of seven men arrested in April for running a pakapio game, and that Tong Kai had withdrawn his appeal and paid a fine of \$250 in the circuit court.

#### KNOW WHAT AN OATH WAS.

Ah Kong, a Chinese with a good knowledge of English was the next witness. The defendant asked that he be allowed to examine into his knowledge as to the meaning of an oath, hinting that he had been previously convicted of perjury.

"Do you know what it means when you hold your hand up?" asked Brooks.

"Yes, it means to swear," said the Chinese.

"Mean anything else?"

"It means to tell everything I know."

"Would it make any difference if you held up both hands—just hold up one hand?"

"It means that I tell the truth."

At this point Judge De Bolt stopped any further examination, saying that he would hold the juror to be qualified.

The witness on direct examination said he was a member of the gambling concern known as the Tuck Lee bank and that he had had conversation with the defendant on May 9th, just prior to the bribery incident, and after the pakapio cases had been dismissed in court.

"Tong Kai was passing my place and I asked him about the money that I had in the pakapio game," said the witness in relating the conversation.

"I asked why he didn't divide it up, now that the game was stopped. He said, 'why do you want to take your money back, we will open again in a week or so.' I asked him how he was going to do it and he said, 'Well, I think I can fix it up.' But I told him Mr. Andrews paid the games too many. He said then, 'all these officers of the government will be taking a little more money, and make it more light when we open again.'"

I told him if we start again, all right, if not I want my money back. The Tuck Kee Co ran a pakapio game, in English they call it lottery."

THE CROSS EXAMINATION.

The witness on cross examination said there were twenty-five shares in the bank, and that he held one.

"Were you arrested with Tong Kai for running a gambling game and the Attorney General nolle prossed your case?" asked Brooks.

"Yes, they let me go, I was a witness."

In the police court weren't you asked whether you had ever heard of the Tuck Lee bank and didn't you say you never had?"

"Yes, but—"

"Never mind, didn't you?"

"Yes, I said it," the witness finally managed to say. "I said it because—"

"Is it true?" interrupted Brooks.

"You fellows told me to say it, you say I lose money if I don't."

BROOKS TOLD HIM TO.

"So money is all you care for, is it?"

"You tell me to answer that way, to say I don't know," insisted the witness.

"So you would go on the stand and take an oath an still tell a lie?"

"I didn't tell lie."

"You said you weren't a member of the bank?"

"Because you tell me to, and say I lose if I don't."

"Who told you to?"

"Why, you fellows, you tell me I will lose money if I say that."

This ended the examination and Mr. Peters was sent for.

The defendant offered to admit what he would say, but demurred when Mr. Andrews began to state what he expected to prove by Peters' Adjournment was then taken until one o'clock to permit Mr. Peters to testify.

PETERS ON THE STAND.

Mr. Peters went on the stand in the afternoon and told how Baker had first come to him with a suggestion that a hui of Chinese gamblers was ready to pay for police protection. There were several visits to the office of Peters and finally Baker had said the Chinese were willing to pay \$500 per week for each game allowed to run. Upon these occasions Mr. Peters said he had always put Baker off so that he could get at the principal. Finally Sunday was fixed upon as the day at which the principal was to call at the Attorney-General's office. Objection was made to Mr. Peters testifying to any conversation he had with the interpreter and Judge De Bolt ruled that this evidence could not

be presented, as a man is not bound by any statements not made in his presence, or which he does not understand.

The witness however testified to the manner of Tong Kai, and that he appeared to understand what was going on. "On several occasions," said Peters, "while Baker was interpreting to me, the defendant would check him, and seemingly correct him. On occasion, too, Tong Kai would begin to reply in Chinese to my questions, before Baker had a chance to interpret it."

Mr. Peters further testified that there had been no arrangements of any kind with Baker, and that he had reported the fact to the Attorney-General. He said that it had been an insult to the Department, and considered any trap justifiable to catch the parties.

The cross-examination of Mr. Peters was brief. He said he was twenty-five years of age, and had practiced law since he was twenty-one. He said also he had not given his photo to the Advertiser, and that he had not appeared in any pakapio cases.

Mr. Brooks then announced after consultation with the defendant that he had no evidence to offer, and began immediately upon his argument to the jury. This was simply to the effect that there was no testimony of bribery, except that of Baker, who he said, had solicited Tong Kai to go to the Attorney-General. Further that gambling is a fixed institution, that everyone gambled, and the Chinese always would gamble in Honolulu. He did not believe there was any case against the defendant and further there could have been no attempt to bribe Peters, for he was not prosecuting any gambling cases. Mr. Andrews replied briefly and Judge De Bolt then instructed the jury, which retired shortly after two o'clock. Within an hour and a half the jury returned a verdict of guilty.

Tong Kai was immediately called before the bar, and in response to the court's questions said he had nothing to say why sentence should not be passed. He also stated that he was not employed and did nothing for a living.

THE SENTENCE.

"The law provides the highest penalty for this offense to be imprisonment for two years, which the legislature looks on as the proper penalty," said Judge De Bolt. "That is the penalty for extreme cases, and while I will not say this is an extreme case, yet it is a serious case. The sentence of the court is that you be confined in Oahu Jail for the term of eighteen months, and that you pay the costs of this proceeding."

Mr. Brooks noted an appeal and suggested that the bail bond be fixed at \$500, which the court said was too little.

"It is the same bail he has been out on before."

"Conditions have changed," remarked Judge De Bolt.

"I know," said Brooks.

Attorney-General Andrews said he was willing to agree to \$1,000.

"That is decidedly moderate," remarked Judge De Bolt.

"I don't know whether I can get that big a bond or not," said Brooks. "The Chinese are afraid to go on a bond after a man is convicted."

"I don't blame them," said the court. The bond was fixed at \$1,000.

## MEMORIAL SERVICES

The program for the Memorial Day Exercises to be held tomorrow at Nuuanu Cemetery was completed yesterday by the committee of the Geo. W. De Long Post, No. 45, G. A. R.

The parade this year will not be as large as usual, because of the inability of the various civic societies which have been invited, to turn out. Only the Grand Army men, the National Guard and the soldiers from Camp McKinley will participate.

It is the intention of the various organizations which will take part to form at the Elk's Hall, which is also the Grand Army headquarters. No line of march has been arranged as yet, but it will probably be along Beretania street to Emma, up Emma to Vineyard street then on Vineyard to Nuuanu avenue and on out to the cemetery. The exercises are scheduled to take place at two o'clock, and the program will be as follows:

Music.....Band  
Ritual.....E. A. Strout, Post Commander  
Prayer.....L. L. La Pierre, Chaplain  
Ritual.....L. L. La Pierre, Post Commander  
Music.....Band  
Oration.....Walter G. Smith, President Lincoln's Gettysburg Address.  
Roll Call of the Dead.....Stanley Livingston  
Ritual.....Jno. W. Francis, Adjutant  
Decorating Graves.....Chaplain  
Fred Sherman, Officer of the Day  
Salute the Dead....."America"  
Benediction.....Rev. S. S. Parker

The following order for the services were issued by Colonel Jones yesterday.

Honolulu, May 28th, 1933  
General Orders No. 34.

The First Regiment, N. G. H., will assemble at the Drill Shed, under arms, on Saturday, May 30th, 1933, at 10 o'clock p. m., preparatory to taking part in the ceremonies on Decoration Day.

Field and Staff will parade mounted in Uniform Mounted Officers—Fatigue blue trousers and gloves.

Line Officers—Fatigue, white trousers leggings and white gloves.

By order of Col Jones,  
(Signed) JOHN SCHAEFER,  
Captain and Adjutant.

Advantageous Tips.

One of Sousa's bandmen is quite a humorist. He was once a participant in conversation where the subject of up-tight arose. The bandman said that in Germany, where the waiters are satisfied with very small tips, he always gave a gold piece. "Because, you see," he added, "when you give a German a gold piece he falls in a fit and then you can take it away from him."

## THE GUARD INSPECTION

### War Department Will Then Control.

Orders were issued yesterday for the National Guard inspection and drill to take place at Camp McKinley to-morrow morning. The inspection by Major McLellan is the first preliminary step towards the War Department assuming control of the Hawaiian National Guard.

The following is the order issued by Colonel Jones:

Headquarters First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii.

Honolulu, Hawaii, May 27th, 1933.  
General Orders No. 35.

The First Regiment National Guard of Hawaii, will assemble at the Drill Shed, under arms, on Saturday, May 30th, 1933, at 9:00, for inspection and review.

By order of Colonel Jones,  
(Signed.) JOHN SCHAEFER,  
Captain and Adjutant.

Major McLellan will also probably in the near future visit Hilo and Wailuku for the purpose of inspecting the companies in those places.

According to the order issued by General Miles, through Adjutant General Corbin, Major McLellan will determine:

1. The strength of the various organizations, making full returns thereof, including classification of officers and men present and absent as shown by the official returns, verifying absentees from duly certified lists, together with a report as to whether or not



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The Standard Oil Company.  
The George F. Blake Etem Pump.  
Weston's Centrifugals.  
The New England Mutual Life Insurance Company, of Boston.  
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## PLANTER'S ASSOCIATION WILL HELP AGRICULTURE BUREAU

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

A special meeting of the Board of Agriculture was held at the office of the Superintendent of Public Works yesterday at 1:30 p. m., all of the members being present. A report was presented and read from Mr. Austin, keeper of the Government gardens, setting forth the status of the nursery, accompanied by an inventory of the plants and trees on hand. He also presented a list of the urgent requirements of the gardens.

Mr. Thurston, who was appointed at the last meeting of the Board as a committee to meet the Hawaiian Planters' Association to ascertain if they were willing to do anything toward the employment of additional assistants in the entomological department, reported that he had met the association members on Monday, and laid the matter before them. He had stated that it was the desire of the Board to have an assistant accompany Prof. Koebele abroad in his collecting tours, and also to have an assistant to the entomologist in charge of the operations in the islands.

Mr. Thurston reported that the Planters had passed a resolution in which they offered to continue the payment of one-half the salary and travelling expenses of Prof. Koebele, and also one-half of the salary of each of the two assistant entomologists, one to travel abroad and one to remain on the islands, the government to pay the other half.

The secretary was instructed to cable to Prof. Koebele to immediately engage and send to Hawaii an assistant entomologist so that he might be learning the local conditions prior to the departure of Prof. Koebele in July next when he intends to go to Australia to study the leaf hopper and endeavor to secure insects which will destroy it.

The matter of appointments and drawing up rules and regulations as provided for by the act of the legislature, was considered, but it was decided to take no action thereunder until the passage of the appropriation items.

Mr. Cooper reported that the appropriation bill as asked for by the Board had passed the Senate and was in now pending before the House. The meeting adjourned to meet again on Wednesday, June 3, at 2 p. m., and Wednesday, at 2 o'clock, each week, was decided upon as the regular session dates.

## GOVERNMENT NURSERY AND THE NUUANU FOREST

(Continued from page 2.)

have had during the past year. Where we are now planting, which is opposite the quarters, the trees are doing a great deal better and farther down the valley they will do better still. Many kinds of trees have been tried on the tract, but none have done so well as the following four species:

Acacia Melanoxylon (Australian Blackwood).  
Casuarina Equisetifolia (Ironwood).  
Grevillea Robusta (Silk Oak).  
Eucalyptus Robusta (Swamp Mahogany).

About four years ago, the Board of Agriculture and Forestry recommended the planting of four rows of different kinds of trees on each side of the road from the pali to the Half-way House. They were planted at a distance from the road to allow of the planting of ornamental trees along the roadsides, if desired. The idea was, that the trees would grow up and form a kind of guide in selecting the most suitable ones for the different elevations, and also that they would form a windbreak for more ornamental kinds along the roadside. Out of the many species planted, the four mentioned above have done better than any of the others. Guided by this, and experiments made at the station, the planting of the four kinds mentioned in the most exposed places, has been the rule for some time back.

The following trees have been planted in sheltered places:

Aleritus Moluccana (Kukui).  
Maba Sandwicensis (Lama).  
Syncarpia Laurifolia (Turpentine tree).  
Catalpa Kaempferi (Cotton wood).  
Cryptomeria Japonica (Japanese Cedar).  
Cupressus Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress).

Trees to the amount of ten thousand have been planted out during the past five months. They were planted at a distance of six feet each way, or twelve hundred and ten per acre.

Trees to the amount of sixteen thousand, comprising the following varieties, remain in Nursery.

Acacia Koa.  
Acacia Melanoxylon (Australian Blackwood).  
Casuarina Equisetifolia (Ironwood).  
Catalpa Kaempferi (Cotton wood).  
Cryptomeria Japonica (Japanese Cedar).  
Cupressus Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress).  
Eucalyptus Calophylla.  
Eucalyptus Robusta (Swamp Mahogany).  
Maba Sandwicensis (Lama).  
Ochrosia Sandwicensis (Holei).  
Syncarpia Laurifolia (Turpentine tree).

There is no doubt that some of the Araucarias would make splendid forest trees for Nuuanu if good seeds were at all obtainable. The station is in need of a propagating house, also a quantity of seed boxes.

Respectfully submitted,

(Signed)

DAVID HAUGHS.

## LOO JOE AGAIN IN THE TOILS

Officer Ah On arrested Loo Joe, the Nuuanu street merchant yesterday afternoon on a charge of keeping a gambling house. Loo Joe is the Chinese who recently figured in a case where a bogus fan-tan stick was used in the game. He was arrested at the time on a charge of robbery, four Chinese alleging that they had been held up at the point of a revolver in Loo Joe's room. Loo Joe was acquitted in the Circuit Court during the week.

## HIGH FEELING IN HOUSE.

(Continued from page 3.)

"The whole trouble has been in giving the work to the office and they couldn't do it in time."

If the Senate wishes to have this bill printed I will guarantee to have it ready in the morning," said President Crabbe.

"You can't do it," said Isenberg.

"I can have it ready in two hours if necessary," returned Crabbe. Then upon motion of Isenberg who is chairman of the Printing Committee in the absence of Brown the president was instructed to have the bill printed. Upon motion of Senator Isenberg an adjournment was then taken until this morning at ten o'clock.

TIME AND MONEY — Sickness causes a loss of both time and money. You lose the time and have the expense of medical attendance, entailing a double loss. This can be avoided by using some reliable remedy at the first stage of the sickness. The purchase of a bottle of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy often proves a profitable investment, for, by its use at the first appearance of any unusual looseness of the bowels, a severe attack of diarrhoea or dysentery may be averted that might otherwise compel a week's cessation from labor. Every household should have a bottle at hand. It never fails and is pleasant to take. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## LOAN BILL WORK ON THE ISLAND OF OAHU

After many meetings the Oahu delegation in the Legislature has perfected its list of the appropriations, which shall be inserted in the Loan bill, to take up the pro rata of this island, in the general assignment of the more than \$2,000,000 bonds which are to be used within the next two years. The conclusions of the delegation are to be placed in the bill when it comes up in the House, and the measure will then be sent to the Senate for final passage, probably being the very last bill of the session to be passed.

The conclusions of the delegation take care of all the purely county improvements, those which are properly chargeable to the Territory being turned over to the consideration of the Legislature at large. The result of the division plan will be, without doubt, that there will be a long and hard struggle over the Territorial end of the bill, as each county which has not been able to provide for its needed improvements, and this includes every one but Kauai, will try and persuade the House that the road or building needed is a purely Territorial item. This makes it a rather hard outlook for Oahu as in the bills which have gone through heretofore, there has appeared a gladiolousness in sticking the knife into Honolulu, evident not only on the part of outsiders but as well as on the part of some local members.

The list of the items which have been passed and which make up the total for this island are as follows:

Garbage Crematory.....	\$ 10,000.00
Sewerage.....	82,575.00
Outfall Sewer.....	20,000.00
Storm Sewers and Drains.....	20,000.00
Fire Station, Judd and Nuuanu.....	3,000.00
Fire Station, Waikiki.....	3,000.00
Fire Station, Kalihi.....	3,000.00
Fire Hydrants, Honolulu.....	9,000.00
Nuuanu Reservoir, No. 4.....	150,000.00
Kalihi Reservoir.....	50,000.00
Diamond Head Reservoir.....	8,000.00
Cast Iron Pipe.....	150,000.00
Electric Light Plant.....	50,000.00
Fourth District Stables.....	7,500.00
Fifth District Stables.....	7,500.00

## District of Koolanpoko—

Steel or Concrete Bridge, Kaneohe.....	5,000.00
Steel or Concrete Abutments, Kahala.....	2,000.00
Breakwaters, Waiahole and Kaalaea.....	3,000.00
Culverts, Concrete.....	2,000.00
Concrete and Stone Bridge, Waikane.....	3,000.00

## District of Koolanloa—

Roads and Bridges, Hanala Homesteads.....	5,000.00
Kalaunui Breakwater.....	2,000.00
Homestead Road, Paumalu and Pupukea.....	3,000.00
Bridge at Kaawa.....	2,000.00

## District of Waialua—

Steel or Concrete Bridge at Kaupo.....	9,000.00
Steel or Concrete Bridge, Kaukonahua.....	4,000.00
Kaika Bridge.....	3,000.00
Paukua Bridge.....	6,000.00
Extension of Kamooloa Road.....	1,500.00

## District of Ewa and Waianae—

Bridges, Approaches and Abutments.....	25,000.00
Road Kipapa and Waikakalana Gulches.....	10,000.00
Road to Laulanai Homesteads.....	4,000.00

## Honolulu—

Fort Street, Extension and Purchasing rights of way.....	5,000.00
Hotel Street Extension.....	5,000.00
Kukui Street.....	10,000.00
Pauahi Street.....	5,000.00
School Street.....	60,000.00
Queen Street.....	20,000.00

## HENRY E. COOPER RESIGNS AS SUPT. OF PUBLIC WORKS

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Henry E. Cooper yesterday tendered his resignation as Superintendent of Public Works, and it was accepted by Governor Dole to take effect July 1st. Mr. Cooper will resume the practice of law as a member of the firm of Kinney, McClanahan and Bigelow. No appointment of his successor will be made before next month, and as no commission can be issued until July 1st, it is not likely that a name can be submitted to the Senate for confirmation at the present session. Marston Campbell is mentioned as Cooper's probable successor.

"I tendered my resignation orally to Governor Dole this morning to take effect July 1st," said Superintendent Cooper yesterday. "I was offered the opportunity to return to the practice of my profession, a step which I have been considering for many months, and this was an opportune time for me to do so. There was no particular reason why I should not do so, though I would have been very glad to put into execution the public improvements that have been planned. It was my intention to return to the practice of law at some time and after consultation with the Governor he manifested his willingness for me to avail myself of this opportunity to associate myself with the law firm of Kinney, McClanahan & Bigelow."

"Yes, my appointment was for four years, but it was understood that I should not continue that long, and it has never been my intention to remain any longer than the Governor's term."

Mr. Cooper has been in the service of the government since 1893 when he came into prominence as Chairman of the Committee of Safety. He has held almost every important office within the gift of the Republic and Territory, acting at different times as President and Governor, and holding the offices of Attorney General, Minister of Interior, Superintendent of Public Instruction, Circuit Judge, President of the Board of Health, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Treasurer, Secretary of the Territory, and Superintendent of Public Works.

## ROCKSAND WINS THE ENGLISH DERBY.

(AFTERNOON ASSOCIATED PRESS CABLEGRAMS.)

LONDON, May 27.—Rocksand won the Derby at Epsom Downs today.

NEWCASTLE, Wyo., May 27.—W. C. Clifton, the murderer of Mr. and Mrs. Church, was lynched at this place today.

PARIS, May 27.—King Victor Emmanuel of Italy is coming to visit Paris in July. President Loubet is going to visit London and Rome.

## No Strength

Are you easily tired? Is your work a burden? Do you often feel weak and faint? Is your appetite poor? Are you easily discouraged? Then your nerves are weak and your blood impure. Sickness is not far away.



Mr. Frederick Devigne, of Claremont, Cape Colony, South Africa, sends his photograph and this letter:

"My blood often becomes impure, causing eruptions on the skin, and my general system goes all run down, causing indigestion and great debility. But I take Ayer's Sarsaparilla, which quickly brings me out of my troubles. For all those who are debilitated and weakened by the long, hot summers of our country, there is no remedy equal to this grand family medicine."

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Private apartments, en suite and single

finest appointed and furnished

house in Hawaii. Mosquito proof

throughout. Hotel street, near Alakea.



EXPENDITURES OF THE  
VARIOUS DEPARTMENTS

(Continued from Page 1.)

been economically administered. The force of employees consisting of 25 and inmates about 150 have been supplied at approximately \$6.00 per month per capita. This does not include fuel supply, which is raised on the premises. We recommend that the pay of Government physicians be continued with the proviso that professional services and medicines be rendered free to Hawaiians. We also recommend that the President of Board of Health be made a paid office.

## 14th—Governor—Band.

The band expenditures amounted to \$31,523.27. The pay roll amounting to \$21,823.00 has not been uniform on account of a system of fines imposed for non-attendance, and extra remuneration for merit. This is undoubtedly an excellent system, if not abused. The full pro rata of the pay roll has been drawn within \$2.00.

Salary 2 Lady Vocalists.—Expended, \$1,230.00. Payment on this account has not been uniform. The monthly pro rata of the appropriation is \$75.00; payments per month have been made of \$50, \$70, \$75, and \$90. Since July, 1902, the pay has been \$70.00 per month, leaving surplus of \$120.00, which rightfully belongs according to the specific appropriation to the two lady vocalists. The remaining items have been checked and found in order.

## 15th—Governor—Military.

The military expenditures amounted to \$14,311.75. These items have all been checked and we find that care and economy have been exercised by those in charge. The most important item "Company and Regimental Allowances" of \$480.00 per month is drawn by nine (9) companies at \$30.00 and by the Regiment \$120.00.

The Company allowances are well applied to cost of Target Practice, Encampment Expenses, Refreshments, Company Incidentals, Etc.

The Regimental allowance is applied to pay sundry expenses, also Headquarters Clerk and Assistant Quartermaster, who keeps accurate account of Regimental and Company property, records of companies, enlistment and discharge of members under such admirable system that the responsibility and position of the smallest asset of regiment or company is at all times fixed absolutely. If the institution is to be continued, we are of the opinion that this officer should receive an increase of pay.

## 16th—Auditing Department.

Expenditures were \$20,454.35. Salaries and clerical assistance amounting to \$18,603.50 was checked and found in order. \$1,850.85 for Incidentals and Traveling Expenses, included an item of \$50.00 for legal opinion to the Auditor, which should have been saved by reference to Attorney General's Department. The other items are in order and correct.

Our investigations in this Bureau leads us to believe that the salaries paid to employees are not equitably divided in proportion to work performed, we therefore recommend a specification of employees in appropriation bill on a readjusted scale, as follows: one clerk at \$150, one clerk at \$150, one clerk at \$100, one clerk at \$75, one clerk at \$50, making \$5,150. Extra clerk hire \$250, total \$5,400.

## 17th—Fire Department.

The expenditures of Honolulu Fire Department for pay rolls amounted to \$47,770.00 which have been checked and found in order.

Of the Current Expense Fund, \$17,010.75 was expended. In checking this, your committee found that \$60.00 per month was being paid to W. L. Fraxee, Superintendent of Honolulu Electric Lights, for services in maintaining fire alarm system. He was also paid \$150.00 per month as Superintendent of Electric Lights, and could not therefore legally draw the extra \$60.00. Upon calling the attention of the Superintendent of Public Works and the Auditor thereto payment was stopped forthwith. The actual work of maintaining the alarm systems has been performed by Mr. Reeves, who has been paid out of Police Department funds, Mr. Fraxee having general supervision of same. An item of \$25.00 for literary work, should not in our opinion have been allowed by the Commissioners of the Department.

Item \$24,127.—O. G. Traphagen, Architectural Superintendent Palms Fire Station was not properly chargeable to this account. This fund is appropriated for the running expenses of the department only. Officials should be impressed with strict accountability of appropriations under their control.

All other items under head of Fire Department have been investigated and found in order.

Your committee is emphatically of the opinion that one man should not hold the dual position of Superintendent of Honolulu Water Works and Chairman of Board of Commissioners of the Honolulu Fire Department, for the reason that the one Department has at times cause of serious criticism of the other which if given vent would enhance the usefulness of both. It is hardly likely that healthy criticism will be made in the premises with the same man at the head of both institutions.

Your committee would recommend that a rider be inserted with the Fire Department appropriations, preventing further service of the Superintendent of Water Works on the Board of Fire Commissioners.

## 18th—Bureau of Water Works.

Expenditures under this Bureau amounted to \$129,143.80. Salary payments checked correctly. An investigation of current expense funds of Honolulu Water Works shows that men in permanent positions are paid therefor. Mr. Joe Little who is practically the Assistant Superintendent of Water Works at \$40.00 per day and over time, one of the Engineers at Berea street pump, at \$4.00 per day and over time, also three (3) firemen at \$1.50 per day and three (3) others at \$1.50 per day of the Kalili and Berea street pumps should all be transferred to the regular salaries and pay roll bill, at specific salaries and your committee so recommend. Your committee

are of the opinion that the salaries of engineers of pumping plants should be raised to \$150.00 per month and regular payment of over time heretofore made to them out of current expense funds stopped.

We find that the keeper of Nuuanu Reservoir who receives a salary of \$50 per month and whose duties are to turn on the water at night and shut same off in the morning for Government Electric Lights, to be on hand at all times to answer calls and to keep general lookout for the reservoir, received pay for 180 days over time at \$2.50 per day during the period, acting as luna of laborers in Nuuanu Valley, the time running in some months as high as 25 to 27 days. We cannot conceive how he can act as luna of laborers in the Valley and at the same time attend his duties as Reservoir Keeper. We find a charge of \$25.00 for literary work in running expenses of water works which in our opinion should not have been passed.

## SOME EXHIBITORY CHARGES.

"An expenditure of \$8,927.00 for water pipe east and west side of Kalili Valley, mauka of King street, we find a charge of cartage on 165 tons of pipe at \$2.00 per ton by the Union Express Company, which company has done all of the business of this Bureau, also that this Company charged on cartage of 99 tons of same class of pipe to Kalili, King street, Makai to the beach, \$1.25 per ton. The distance in both cases is practically the same. The charge of \$2.00 per ton is exorbitant and we do not believe that the interest of the Government was properly protected in this transaction."

Under item of \$25,758.49 for construction of Lahaina Water Works, we find that this expenditure was made by contract and carried on under supervision of Superintendent of Public Works through Mr. Smith, a regularly employed draughtsman of the Department at a salary of \$150.00 per month. In the work of supervision for a period of seven (7) months, Mr. Smith was made a monthly allowance to his salary of \$150.00, board and lodging \$50.00, and \$30.00 for a horse. We are of the opinion that the extra allowance to Mr. Smith was excessive.

On investigation of other expenditures of Bureau, we find same to have been in order.

19th—Department of Public Works. Expenditures under this head amounted to \$1,213,632.61. The specific salaries and pay rolls of this department have been checked and found to conform with the appropriations therefor. Referring to salaries of this Department, we would recommend and urge that the clerical forces of the Agriculture and Forestry Bureau, Road Bureau, Water Works Bureau, Garbage and Excavator Bureau, House Numbering Bureau, Assistant Superintendent of Public Works' Office and Superintendent of Public Works be reorganized and concentrated in one office under the supervision of the Chief Clerk of the Public Works Department. Such an office could easily be arranged in the basement of the Capitol Building on the Ewa side thereof by removing sub-divisions and throwing the space into one general office.

Such an arrangement would undoubtedly effect a very much more economical and efficient administration of the department and do away with an extravagant and cumbersome system.

Expenditures under general expense items have been exhaustively checked and vouchers covering same are apparently in order. Out of item \$46,532.43, "Landings and Buoy, Honolulu," \$11,894.00 was paid on contract of Cotton Brothers and Company for the construction of an approach to Hackfield Wharf. The cost of the structure was reasonable but your committee holds that new work of this nature should not be undertaken without specific authorization by the Legislature. The money should not have been drawn from a fund providing for repairs and up keep of existing landings and buoys. This expenditure left but \$3,497.57 to care for the landings and buoys of Honolulu, during the remaining six months of the period. About \$2,000.00 of this sum is required for sweeping wharves and store-keepers, leaving practically nothing for necessary repairs.

Dredging Honolulu Harbor.—Expenditures \$45,952.91. Of this sum \$2,324.27 was expended on general dredger repairs, prior to the Government letting contracts for dredging. These items have been checked and found in order. We find that the call for tenders was advertised January 29th, 1902. The contracts were awarded two days after January 1st, 1903, for dredging in the immediate vicinity of Hackfield and O. R. & L. Co. wharves; as follows:

Section 1 to the Hawaiian Dredging Company, a company apparently formed in the interests of the O. R. & L. Company, at the rate of \$12.00 per hour for that section of the harbor where material was to be taken by the dredging company, and at the rate of \$12.50 per hour, for that section to the harbor, the dredgings from which were to be taken by the Government.

The bills under this contract were made at the rate of \$12.00 per hour, the dredging company using all the material which was of great value to the railroad company in filling lands near its terminus.

Section 2 awarded to Cotton Brothers at \$11.00 per hour.

We find no record to indicate that any other tenders were received, nor that any competition existed, each company bidding on one particular section and receiving the award.

Upon searching for information in relation to these contracts, we found that the Government entered into a contract and agreement with Cotton Brothers January 10th, 1902, whereby the Government Dredger and all appliances in connection therewith passed from the Government to Cotton Bros. for the period of one year; the considerations being:

1st. That Cotton Bros. were to expend in repairs on dredger, scows, etc., during this period the sum of not less than \$10,000.00, and on completion of said repairs the same to be inspected by the Superintendent of Public Works for his approval and acceptance.

2nd. That Cotton Bros. keep insured the said dredger, its machinery and drill screws in a sum not less than

\$20,000.00, the same in case of loss to be applied to repairs to said dredger and machinery, or turned over to the Government, at its option.

3rd. That Cotton Bros. file a satisfactory bond in a sum of \$10,000.00, to ensure the return of said dredger and machinery in good working order, reasonable wear and tear excepted.

No detail or repairs as agreed upon is on file in the Superintendent of Public Works office, nor were the repairs, if any, inspected, approved or accepted by the Superintendent of Public Works.

## THE DREDGE AND COTTON.

The Assistant Superintendent of Public Works stated in his opinion, based upon information, that at least the sum of \$10,000.00 had been expended by Cotton Bros. in compliance with the contract.

We find from the records that insurance in the sum of \$20,000.00 was effected.

The records show filing of satisfactory bond for \$10,000.00 to ensure return of the dredger and machinery.

No portion of the dredger machinery or appliances has been returned to the custody of the Government.

The following items in this account should have been paid by Cotton Bros. & Company, and not by the Government, as was the case, because they had the dredger under a contract to keep the same in repair, and these items were for repairs, etc., for the dredger.

Further, the contract and specifications for dredging roads, "Materials dredged from Section 2 will be placed on Aala Park, Queen and Kukui streets, and such other points as may be designated by the Superintendent of Public Works."

Machine Shop Helper on Dredger ..... \$ 48.00  
Hustace & Co., Cartage Sundries to Dredger ..... 25.00  
Honolulu Planing Mill, Plugs, etc., Mill work for dredger ..... 9.00  
Honolulu Iron Works Co., Bolts, Nuts, etc., for dredger ..... 30.14  
Pacific Hardware Co., Tar Brushes and Lanterns for dredger ..... 5.55  
Wilger & Co., Lumber for dredger ..... 59.56  
J. E. Ward, June salary as machinist on dredger ..... 150.00  
Cotton Brothers & Co., for labor in changing tracks to deliver dredged material to different points designated by Assistant Superintendent of Public Works (this was covered by clause in contract) viz: "Material dredged from Section 2 will be placed on Aala Park, Queen and Kukui streets, and such other points as may be designated by the Superintendent of Public Works." ..... 430.75

Total ..... \$756.00

Your committee is of the opinion that the Superintendent of Public Works should secure restitution of the sum of \$756.00 which Cotton Brothers & Company have illegally collected for this work.

There also appears an item of \$828.00, under date of February 11th, 1902, for labor on Aala Park of 276 men at \$3.00 per day. This was explained by the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works as being caused by an error of the Acting Assistant Superintendent of Public Works at the time, Mr. G. H. Gere, through not at first giving the contractors proper grade in placing dredgings on Aala Park. In such case, a receipt should be on file from the men doing the work; voucher now on file is merely for 276 days' labor at \$3.00 per day. Paid Cotton Brothers. In this connection, we note the difference paid for laborers, the rate in this bill being \$3.00 per day, while in other bills the rate paid was \$2.00 per day, at which price sufficient labor was available.

In view of these facts, the Government was forced to pay through gross incompetence or negligence on the part of the Public Works Department, \$828.00 for labor at an unreasonable rate.

## SHOULD HAVE DREDGED.

Your committee considers it a remarkable business proposition for the Government with \$50,000.00 of necessary dredging on its hands, to alienate its entire apparatus used in the performance of the work for no tangible, intrinsic consideration, and immediately thereafter call for tenders to do this work, thereby rendering itself helpless in the hands of contractors at any prices they saw fit to charge. The tenders for contracts show on their face that there was absolutely no competition. In this connection, we note that voucher paid by warrant \$314 for \$3,201.00, the last payment under the contract with Cotton Bros. & Co. for Section 2, was endorsed to and drawn by W. F. Dillingham, who signed the contract for Section 1, on behalf of the Hawaiian Dredging Company.

Your committee is of the opinion that if the Territory is to be burdened with a continuance of dredging Honolulu harbor an appropriation should be made for the purchase of new dredge apparatus, as we are informed by officials charged with navigation in the harbor, that the above dredged sections are rapidly filling up, and it will be necessary to do the work again in a short time.

Item "Landings and Buoys, Hawaii," \$6,000.00, and

Item "Landings and Buoys, S. Hilo," \$1,988.96 were principally expended in reconstructing the wharf at Waialae, Hilo Bay (\$3,164.99). This work was carried on by the department with the result that Hilo now has a substantial ship dock.

## PAY TOO GREAT.

Item "Remodelling Kalili Camp," \$3,972.84. We find charge of 2 1/4 days superintendence at \$10.00 per day, \$225.00, which we believe to be unreasonable for the class of work done. In addition, the superintendent of the work was allowed 15 per cent. on the labor.

Item "Printing and Advertising," \$4,119.26. An investigation of this expenditure shows that public advertisements are inserted simultaneously in nearly all current journals. Your committee suggests that tenders for these advertisements to be published officially in one of the recognized journals

should be called for. We believe that advertising in this manner would suffice and result in considerable saving under this head.

"Fencing and Grading Government Lots," \$1,440.00. Of this amount, \$1,420.00 was paid in 1901 to J. J. Belser, as follows:

October ..... \$467.00  
November ..... 475.00  
December ..... 478.00

Total ..... \$1,420.00

for labor and material filling Government Lot, Keawe street. The job was a continuous one. It was done by verbal agreement, and is a flagrant violation of the appropriation bill provision, requiring tenders for work where the cost exceeds \$500.00.

"Running Expenses Sewer Pumping Station," \$17,712.00. Embodied in this expenditure are salaries of permanent employees of the department, viz: Copyist of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works office at \$100.00 per month, whose position is that of a general clerk of the office; two engineers at \$125.00 and \$100.00 per month, respectively; two firemen at \$50.00 per month; all of which should be transferred to the regular salary and pay roll appropriation bill. The other items of this fund have been checked and found in order.

## STOCK AND A BRIDGE.

An examination of the roads and bridges appropriations of Honolulu shows that \$18,103.00 has been paid to parties for use of carts, etc., and labor at rates which justify the Government in increasing its vehicles and stock and doing the work itself.

"We find that \$17,753.35 was drawn from the Roads and Bridges Fund of the Fifth District, Honolulu for payment to Cotton Brothers and Company on contract for pile structure leading from Queen street bulkhead to the back yard of the Chinese saw mill on the Ewa side of Nuuanu stream, filled with lumber piles; at this point there is an imaginary road constructed on paper. The structure was finished during December last, and its present public utility is demonstrated by the fact that the Queen street end is fenced off and there is a drop at the other end of six (6) feet into the Chinese lumber yard."

"In the meantime, 5th District, Honolulu, has been left without funds to carry on necessary road repairs. Had this money not been spent, Mr. Cooper would have found it unnecessary to ask for \$18,000.00 in the Emergency bill for roads and bridges, 5th District."

"We are of the same opinion in this case as in the case of the Hackfield Wharf approach, that is, that a structure of this kind should not be undertaken, except by Legislative authorization."

"Eleven persons in this Bureau, occupying permanent positions, draw salaries from these funds. These salaries have fluctuated during the period, and should be transferred to the salary and pay roll appropriation bill, and specified."

## EXPENSE WITHOUT RESULT.

"Extending School street from Liliha street to Kamehameha 4th Road," \$619.25. This was paid to S. M. Kanakani, \$544.50, and helpers, \$74.75, for civil engineering services in connection with surveys relative to the proposed road.

"The Assistant Superintendent of Public Works states that this work was also performed by the Survey Department, maps of which are on file. The services of Mr. Kanakani were unnecessary and unjustifiable, and that amount has been absolutely wasted. Not a scratch of a pen is on file with the Government to show for this work, except Mr. Kanakani's vouchers."

Referring to feeding of Government animals of the departments during the period, we find as follows:

	Av. An.	Cost per An.	per mo.
Garbage and Excavator Bureau	41.55	\$ 8.63	
Roads and Bridges Bureau	63.94	14.83	
Asst. Supt. Public Works Bureau	6.6	11.58	
Water Works Bureau	4	12.50	
Fire Department	19-5-15	14.93	

## COST OF FEED.

Samuel Johnson, Superintendent of Garbage and Excavator Bureau has fed his animals in accordance with the U. S. Regulations Ration, 1 c., 14 lbs. hay and 9 lbs. grain per diem. This systematic feeding undoubtedly accounts for his low average cost in comparison with others. He states that his animals are all in good condition.

C. B. Wilson, Road Supervisor is now feeding a ration of 16 lbs. hay and 14 lbs. grain per animal per day. He states that a large ration is necessary on account of the hard nature of his animals' work. I find that his average cost per animal per month is now \$12.43.

Chief Thurston of the Fire Department accounts for his average of \$14.93 per head per month on the ground that the department has all very large imported horses. Such animals require a great deal more feed than ordinary stock and feed of the highest grades. The nature of their business requires that they be kept in the pink of condition at all times. No particular ration is fed. Each driver judges as to his animals' requirements.

Separate stables are maintained for the several bureaus and in addition the License Collector and the Secretary of the Board of Health keep necessary horses and buggies in private stables at a cost of \$25.00 per month each. Also the Executive Officer of the Board of Health and Plumbing Inspector keep rigs at Government expense.

## SHOULD BE TOGETHER.

We submit for your consideration that all of these animals and rigs, save the Fire Department should be concentrated in the Government Stables at the Waikiki side of the Judiciary building, where there is ample room for the purpose. The location is handy to all.

The change would effect economy in feed, labor and other expenses as well as efficiency in care of animals and vehicles. It would release the premises now being used by the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works as stables at the corner of Miller and Hotel streets, a valuable corner. It could

Sleep for  
Skin-Tortured BabiesAnd Rest for  
Tired Mothers

In a warm bath with CUTICURA SOAP and a single anointing with CUTICURA, purest of emollients and greatest of skin cures. This is the purest, sweetest, most speedy, permanent, and economical treatment for torturing, disfiguring, itching, burning, bleeding, scaly, crusted, and pimply skin and scalp humours, with loss of hair of infants and children, and is sure to succeed when all else fails.

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour. Consisting of CUTICURA SOAP, to cleanse the skin of scabs and scales, CUTICURA Ointment, to soothe and heal, and CUTICURA Resolvent, to cool and cleanse the blood. A special lot is often sufficient to cure the severest humours when all else fails. Amst. Depot: H. C. Turner & Co., Sydney, N. S. W. So. African Depot: L. S. van der Linde, Cape Town. Forster Corp., Sole Props., Boston, U. S. A.

Primo Has Stood  
the Test....

Chemical analysis has proven it pure while the same analysis has shown that imported beer contains various fortifying acids to preserve it. These acids are injurious to your health and spoil the good effect that a pure beer would have on the system. Pure Primo Lager makes muscles and good blood.

ALL DEALERS SELL IT.

easily be arranged so that the several

bureaus bear their proportionate share

of the expense.

Your committee could go on almost

interminably commenting upon minor

extravagances in public expenditures.

In our investigation, we have been confronted with what we deem to be a lack of sense of appreciation as to what is due the Government as well as ignorance on the part of its agents in purchasing material, supplies, vehicles, animals, etc., and effecting other liabilities.

## FOR PURCHASING BUREAU.

We believe the remedy for this condition to be the inauguration of a Purchasing Bureau under the Public Works Department, through which requisition should pass from all departments of the Government as far as practicable.

"We are informed that a move in this direction has already been made by the Superintendent of Public Works whereby all purchasing of sub-bureaus in this department passes through the hands of the Assistant Superintendent of Public Works. This is undoubtedly a meritorious move, but it does not go far enough. The Assistant Superintendent of Public Works has about all he can attend to when he properly performs the important duties pertaining to his immediate office."

"We feel convinced that such a bureau with a competent and honest man to run it, would effect a great saving to the government."

## NO SALARIES FROM EXPENSES.

"Your committee would recommend that provision be made in the appropriation bills whereby heads of bureaus will be prevented from drawing out of current expense funds moneys to pay salaries. Nothing in this line should be drawn from these funds except for labor actually pertaining to the work for which appropriation was made. The past practice has enabled these bureau heads to make and unmake positions, lower or raise salaries, in fact they have endowed themselves with Legislative functions."

In some cases current expense appropriations carrying important permanent positions have run out before the end of the period, and hardship resulted. A case in point is the recent shutting down of pumping plants in this city. Had the Superintendent of Water Works asked for a proper segregation of regular pump employees in the salary and pay roll appropriation bill, it would have been granted and that unfortunate incident would not have occurred."

Your committee has refrained from again referring in this general report to special matters already reported to this Honorable House, all of which is respectfully submitted.

Chairman Committee on Public Expenditures.

DIARRHOEA is more to be dreaded than diphtheria. It attacks all ages and is equally fatal to young and old. The great mortality resulting from diarrhoea is due to the lack of proper treatment at the first stages of the disease. Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy is a reliable and effective medicine, and if given in time will prevent serious consequences. This remedy never fails and is pleasant to take. Every household should have a bottle at hand. Get it today. It may save a life. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Bennett, Smith & Co., Ltd., Agents for Hawaii.

## Smith &amp; Schipper

138 Front Street,  
New York

General Commission Merchants and Brokers in Sugar, Coffee, Spices, Cocoa, Cocoa Butter, Etc.

Agents of the Federal Sugar Refining Co. and publishers of the "Federal Reporter."

## Hambury-Bremen Fire Insurance Co

The undersigned having been appointed agents of the above company are prepared to insure risks against fire on Stone and Brick Buildings and on Merchandise stored therein on the most favorable terms. For particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Agts.

## German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BERLIN.

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OF BERLIN.

The above Insurance Companies have established a general agency here, and the undersigned general agents, are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., General Agents.

General Insurance Co. for Sea,  
River and Land Transport  
of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Honolulu and the Hawaiian Islands, the undersigned general agents are authorized to take risks against the dangers of the sea at the most reasonable rates and on the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER &amp; CO., Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## YOUR SUGAR CROP

Depends on the right quantity and quality of Ammonites. It has to feed upon Nitrogen (Ammonia) being the principal material removed from the soil by sugar cane.

A few dollars' worth of

## NITRATE OF SODA

(The Standard Ammoniate)

fed to each acre of growing cane will give surprising results.

Planters should read our Bulletin giving results of Agricultural Experiment Station trials. They are sent free. Send name on Post Card.

WILLIAM S. MYERS, Director.  
19-16 John St., New York,  
U. S. A.





## ARRIVED

Tuesday, May 28.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, Thompson, from Kona, Kau and Maui ports, at 5 a. m.

Wednesday, May 27  
Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, from Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleale, Makawili, Waimea and Kekaha, at 6.40 a. m., with 3200 bags sugar, 100 bags bran, 25 bags rice, 95 empty barge, 1 bull, 25 packages sundries.

Thursday, May 28.  
Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, from Honolulu, Waipio and Kukulhaele at 8:55 a. m. with 4224 bags sugar, 5 packages sundries.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, from Molokai ports at 11:30 a. m. with 25 head cattle.

## DEPARTED.

Tuesday, May 28.  
Stmr. J. A. Cummins, Searle, for Koolau ports, at 7 a. m.

Am. bktn. Kikikat, Cutler, for the Sound, at 11 a. m.

Stmr. Kinau, Freeman, for Hilo and way ports, at 12 m.

Stmr. Claudine, Parker, for Maui ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Naopala, for Molokai ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, Pedersen, for Puna-  
luu, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Waialeale, Mosher, for Hana-  
maulu, at 5 p. m.

Gasö, schr. Ellipse, Townsend, for Maui and Hawaii ports, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Ke Au Hou, Tullett, for Ka-  
paa, Anahola, Kilauea, Kailiwal and Hanaele, at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Mikahala, Gregory, for Nawiliwili, Koloa, Eleale, Hanamau and Ahukini, at 5 p. m.

Am. bk. S. C. Allen, Penhallow, for San Francisco, at 2 p. m.

Wednesday, May 27.  
S. S. Argyll, for San Francisco, at 2:30 a. m.

Schr. Chas. Levi Woodbury, Harris, for Hilo, at 11 a. m.

Schr. Ka Moi, for Kohala, at 3 p. m.

Stmr. Nihau, W. Thompson, for Puna-  
luu, at 10 a. m.

Am. bktn. W. H. Diamond, Jackson, for San Francisco, at 10 a. m.

Am. ship George Curtis, Calhoun, for San Francisco, at 11 a. m.

Br. ship Agnes Oswald, Phillip, for Portland, at 1 p. m.

Am. schr. Alumna, Genberg, for Wel-  
sapp Harbor.

Thursday, May 28.  
U. S. S. Iroquois, Rodman, for Mid-  
way Islands at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Lehua, Napala, for Molokai, Maui and Lanai ports at 5 p. m.

Stmr. Hawaii, Dover, for Paaubau, Kukaia, Ookala, Laupahoehoe and Papaia at 8 a. m.

Stmr. Kauai, Bruhn, for Eleale, Ma-  
kawili, Waimea and Kekaha, takes mail and passengers to Nawiliwili and Koloa at 5 p. m.

Schr. Ada, for Puuloa, at 10 a. m.

Stmr. Noeau, Pederson, for Hama-  
kua at 4 p. m.

U. S. Flagship Wisconsin, Sebree, for Yokohama at 10:30 a. m.

## PASSENGERS.

Arrived.  
From Kau, Kona and Maui ports per stmr. W. G. Hall, May 26—From Maui ports: C. Val Poon and wife, W. G. Scott, W. E. Shaw, Moskuka, Mrs. De Coto, Kishida, J. W. Bergstrom, Mrs. A. Wall, Mrs. Pimment, Mrs. Au Lou, From Kona and Kau ports: Mrs. R. L. Wilhelm, Mrs. W. H. Hayselden, L. Tohrner, Mr. Miller, Miss Charlotte Ferreira, Mrs. C. N. Arnold, Miss Josephine Awana, W. D. McWayne, J. J. Combs, S. Lazaro, J. G. Enriques and 57 deck.

Per stmr. Kauai May 27, from Kauai ports—J. F. Gay, W. C. Rowell, W. H. Rice, J. C. Murakami, E. F. Mated, G. H. Evans, W. G. Taylor, E. E. Conradt and 69 on deck.

Departed.  
Per stmr. Mikahala, for Kauai, May 28—Miss Alice Ewart, Mrs. Anderson, T. R. Robinson, Dr. McLain, S. W. Wilcox, A. C. Alexander, J. Grace, Mr. Holdt and wife, C. C. Henion, T. Bauman, H. Walters, P. Mohr and 48 deck.

Per stmr. Ke Au Hou, for—Kauai, May 26—W. Thompson.

For Maui ports per stmr. Claudine, May 28—H. A. Baldwin, Mrs. Gay, Miss Martha, Mrs. D. B. Murdoch, Mrs. D. B. Baldwin, A. C. Dowsett, J. Jorgensen, Edgar Morton, David Morton, John Richardson and wife, J. H. Morrison, Mrs. Wong Leong, Miss L. Ro-back, W. E. Healy, Master H. Lake.

For Kalaupapa, per stmr. Lehua, May 28—Mrs. H. Kapela.

For Hilo and way ports per stmr. Kinau, May 28—Frank Johnson, Dr. Schultze, E. V. Dunn, G. H. Dunn, H. E. Pickett, S. C. An Father Oliver, D. W. Anderson, A. O. Stevens, J. G. Calhoun, Miss Greenwell, A. Granberg.

Per stmr. W. H. Diamond May 27 for San Francisco—Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Neving, Mr. and Mrs. G. H. Peck, Mr. and Mrs. E. Stahl.

Per ship George Curtis May 27 for San Francisco—Mrs. Captain Calhoun, Miss Atkinson, Miss Calhoun and Miss Preston.

## Shipping Notes.

The R. P. Rithet is fumigating, and may take in sugar today.

The schr. Lunsman is preparing to load for Laysan Island.

The Alden Besse began taking on sugar at the Oceanic dock yesterday. Her cargo will be about 22,000 sacks.

The Alameda should arrive here this morning from San Francisco with seven days' later mail and newspaper files.

## THE OLD RELIABLE



## IROQUOIS OFF FOR CABLE ISLAND

Leis and alohas from friends, music by Berger's band, tooting of whistles by steamers combined yesterday afternoon at 5 o'clock to give the United States Naval Tug Iroquois a fine send-off as she steamed out of the harbor for Midway Island. On the bridge, if such the top side of the wheel room on the tug can be termed, were Captain Rodman and Lieut.-Commander Pond gorgeously decked in leis, and Ensign Stitt and Midshipman Arwine, and everybody was busy waving adieus to a host of friends, including quite a delegation of the fair sex, and many Territorial and Federal officials. Seldom has a craft of the size of the Iroquois started out on a memorable cruise under such favorable conditions. For half an hour preceding the departure of the tug the Territorial band played on the dock, and when the vessel pulled out from the slip, "Aloha Oe," "Auld Lang Syne" and the "Star Spangled Banner" floated out harmoniously to the officers and crew. The Iroquois carries a crew of thirty-five men, her complement for active service. The tug will reach Midway Island about Wednesday.

## CONTRACT FOR NEW OCEANIC WHARF

The contract was let by Supt. Cooper yesterday to Henry de Fries for the building of the new Oceanic docks. The contract price is \$12,800.

Work will begin immediately upon the demolition of the old structure which is almost falling down of its own accord. The piling for the new wharf is already on the ground and also the lumber which will be used for the wharf shed. Mr. de Fries notified the Department that he would begin construction immediately.

During the work upon the docks, the Oceanic steamers will probably use the quarantine wharf.

## AUSTRIAN VESSEL TO VISIT THIS PORT

The Aus. Jan ship Francesco Guiseppe I, which in early life was known as the British ship Falls of Afton, has been chartered to load a general cargo at London for Portland and Honolulu. She arrived at London, April 15, and is expected to sail early in June. The trip by way of this port is a long one and the vessel will not reach here much before November. Honolulu has been visited by Austrian steamships, but seldom, if ever, has it had an opportunity to harbor a sailing vessel flying Emperor Joseph's flag.

## VEGETATION ON MIDWAY ISLAND

A good start has been made in preparing Midway Island for human habitation. The report made by Gardener C. J. Austin shows that a total of over 10,000 trees and plants have been sent to the island from here. Of this number there were 1705 palms, 1513 fruit trees, 3135 shade trees, shrubs and vines, and 4428 forest trees.

## Wisconsin Sails.

Promptly at 10:30 yesterday afternoon the Wisconsin steamed out of the naval dock slip with the tug Fearless towing her, and the big battleship was soon headed out of the channel en route to Yokohama. The vessel was handled easily. Pilot Saunders being on the bridge with Captain Sebree. The Fearless pulled the stern of the warship around toward the Ewa end of the harbor, and this done it was quick work getting her started off. There was an entire lack of fuss and feathers about the manuevering of the big fighting machine and it was also another indication of what could be done in Honolulu's harbor.

BRUISES, WOUNDS AND LACERATIONS need an antiseptic dressing. Chamberlain's Pain Balm answers this purpose to perfection. It is a liniment of wonderful healing power. One application gives relief. Try it. All Dealers and Druggists sell it. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd. Agents for Hawaii.

GEAR AGAIN REVERSED  
Caustic Comments  
In Da Silva Case.

Judge Gear came in for another little scoring from the Supreme Court yesterday in the matter of the estate of Jose da Silva, the record of which the court says "teems with irregularities." This was a case wherein deceased left a widow for whom Thos. Fitch was the attorney-at-law, no other heirs appearing. The money was ordered paid to Fitch by Gear. Some time afterwards a sister of the deceased appeared on the scene and Geo. Davis claiming to represent both the widow and the sister got Gear to order Fitch to pay the money (only \$257) into court.

The court in an opinion by Frear, Gaibraith dissenting, reverses Gear's order and says why the attorney in fact (Davis) should act for both widow and sister, if their interests were adverse does not appear. Why the final order of distribution should be modified or revoked for the purpose of fixing the fees of the attorney-at-law also does not appear, and what the Judge had to do with those fees, which were a matter of private arrangement also does not appear.

Davis was also ordered to pay into court \$229.15, but Gear revoked this order on the ground that he was authorized to keep the money as attorney in fact for the sister, of which transaction the court remarks, "Why the money should be ordered paid to the attorney in fact of the sister before the proposed further hearing as to whether she was entitled to it, and before any adjudication to that effect does not appear.

The court holds that Gear lacked jurisdiction in ordering Fitch to pay money into court and says in conclusion: "What authority was there to order a third party to pay into court a sum of money of his own in a case in which he had no interest and to which he was not a party, and the fact that the order was also to 'await further proceedings,' did not make it interlocutory so as to preclude an appeal. A judge cannot order people at random to pay money into court to await his pleasure. The attorney was clearly entitled to the possession of the money as against the court, and an order depriving him of that possession would be final for the purposes of appeal as much as an order depriving him of the possession of a tract of land belonging to him would be. There was moreover no intimation as to what was to be done with the money or what further proceedings it was to await."

## DECISION AS TO FIRE CLAIMS.

The Supreme Court rendered decisions in three cases yesterday in all of which Auditor Fisher was sustained in his refusal to pay fire claims wherein there had been a subrogation of the claim. The three cases were the appeals of J. F. Colburn, Royal Insurance Co. and En Syak Aseu. In the latter case the court says in its syllabus: "A claimant is not entitled to a warrant for the entire amount upon a certificate from the Fire Claims Commission that a certain amount is the correct award, when the certificate also states that that amount is correct 'as per record of judgments' and that it was 'made subject to the interest of another claimant.'"

## VESSELS IN PORT.

## MERCHANTMEN.

(This list does not include coasters.)  
Alden Besse, Am. bk., Kessel, San Francisco, May 21.

A. J. Fuller, Am. sp., Haskell, Newcastle, May 23.

Arthur Sewall, Am. sp., Gaffry, Shanghai, May 24.

Annie Johnson, Am. bk., Nelson, San Francisco, May 22.

Arctic Stream, Br. ship, Brabender, Newcastle, May 17.

Ariel, Am. schr., Anderson, Newcastle, May 22.

City of Hankow, Br. sp., Williamson, Newcastle, May 22.

Edward Sewall, Am. ship, Quick, Shanghai, May 9.

Fort George, Am. sp., Gove, San Francisco, May 11.

Hecla, Am. sp., Nelson, Newcastle, May 22.

J. H. Lunsman, Am. schr., Johnson, Laysan Island, May 11.

Kohala, Am. bktn., Dedrick, Newcastle, May 11.

R. P. Rithet, Am. bk., McPhail, San Francisco, May 11.

Robt. R. Hind, Am. schr., Erickson, Newcastle, May 24.

Servia, Am. ship, Nelson, Newcastle, April 25.

Tomakina MacLellan, Br. sp., Newcastle, May 24.

Wm. Bowden, Am. schr. Ferner, Newcastle, May 25.

## SAIL TODAY

Schr. Kawilani, Unanahoe for Koolau ports at 8 a. m.  
Stmr. W. G. Hall, S. Thompson, for Lahaina, Maialaea, Kona and Kau ports at noon.

## HAWAII'S POLICE METHODS UNDER HOT CRITICISM

(Continued from page 5.)

themselves. He said he would rather pay the money out of his own pocket than allow \$2.10 when the work could be done for \$1.25.

Senator Achi said the House was responsible for its own acts, and that the contract had been made. The Senate paid its clerk \$10.00 and the House gave its clerk \$12.00; and the same way with other officials. The cost of translating was figured at \$2250 while the committee allowed but \$1750, and then the Senate had no right to cancel any contract of the House. There was already feeling in the House and this should not be increased or the public would suffer by the refusal of the House to continue its sessions.

The report was adopted and the substitute bill passed second reading, 9 to 2. Ayes—Achi, J. T. Brown, Baldwin, Nakapahu, Kaohi, Kalua, Kalaupapa, Woods, Crabbe, 9. Noes—Dickey, McCandless, 2.

## A NEW BILL.

Senator Dickey introduced a bill to appropriate \$4,000 for paying the expenses of the tax bureau up to June 30th, 1903. He stated that the item had been omitted from the emergency bill and the money was needed to pay the cost of books for the board of equalization. The bill passed second reading.

THE HOUSE EXPENSE BILL.  
The Senate bill appropriating \$13,000 for the expenses of the House passed second reading. To be read a third time today.

President Crabbe reported the printing of Senate Bill No. 9 making appropriations for eighteen months.

EIGHTEEN MONTHS BILL.  
There was some discussion over an item for traveling expenses of registration boards, Crabbe saying the government should pay all expenses. No action was taken.

The item, expenses third circuit court \$3750, was increased to \$5000. There was a long discussion over the expenses of circuit courts until Dickey arose and said that the counties were to bear all the expenses in the courts, and all these items should be stricken out. Then the fight started again and a motion to increase Judge Little's court from \$7,500 to \$9,000 was lost.

The item of \$375 traveling expenses of district magistrates was stricken out. The item, \$6,000, for defending fishery cases was also cut out.

An item of \$8375 was inserted for incidentals tax office, also bureau of conveyances \$1350 on motion of Dickey who said they would be needed if the county law is declared void. Achi said the legislature should show its faith in the county act and if it failed the Governor could call a special session of the legislature. He said all county items should all be stricken out. Dickey said he didn't want a special session. Paris favored a preventive to any possible failure through lack of the county law going into effect. McCandless suggested that a rider could be put on the six months' bill to carry the appropriations through for two years.

Finally Achi moved to strike out all the items in the courts which should be paid by counties. Then upon motion of Kaohi the bill was referred to a committee to segregate county and Territorial items. The chair appointed Achi, McCandless, Dickey, J. T. Brown and Nakapahu.

Adjournment for the day was then taken.

## Edward's Modest Daughter.

King Edward's three daughters seem to be devoid of personal ambition and to be quite willing that their sister-in-law and their aunts, Helena, Louise and Beatrice, should represent royalty in their stead. So far from profiting by the rise in rank which their father's accession gained them, the Duchesses of Fife and her sisters prefer to stay away from functions where they would

## A FOOLISH OLD IDEA.

It was once thought that a medicine was all the more beneficial for having a nasty taste and smell. We now know that such an idea is perfect nonsense. There is no more reason why medicine should offend the senses than why food should do so. Therefore, one of the greatest chemical victories of the past few years is what we may call the redemption of cod liver oil. Everybody knows what a vile taste and smell this drug has in its natural state. No wonder most people declare they would rather suffer from disease than take cod liver oil, and the emulsions are quite as foul and abominable as the plain oil, no matter what may be alleged to the contrary. Now it is one of nature's laws that a medicine which disgusts the nose and the palate, and also sickens the stomach, can have no good effect as a medicine, because the system refuses to be delivered from it. In WAMPOLE'S PREPARATION the desired miracle is wrought, and we have the valuable part of the oil, without the other. This effective modern remedy is palatable as honey and contains the nutritive and curative properties of Pure Cod Liver Oil, extracted by us from fresh cod livers, combined with the Compound Syrup of Hypophosphites and the Extracts of Malt and Wild Cherry. The palate accepts it as it does sugar, confectionary or cream. Taken before meals it goes to the very secret stronghold of digestive disorders: prevents and cures Nervous Dyspepsia, Scrofula, Throat and Lung Troubles and all diseases due to impurity of the blood. Dr. G. C. Shannon, of Canada, says: "I shall continue its use with, I am sure, great advantage to my patients and satisfaction to myself." Has all the virtues of cod liver oil; none of its faults. Effective from the first dose. Sold by all chemists.

precede Queen Victoria's daughters, so it is not often that these illustrious ladies meet in full state array. One parliament opening and the coronation have seemed about enough for them. It is scarcely likely that the Duke of Fife's daughters will make royal matches, and in all probability they will become British peeresses and have a far more pleasant life than if they turned into German princesses and had to follow a foreign spouse to his own country.

## REAL ESTATE TRANSACTIONS

Recorded May 18.

K. Kuhla to Mary Kapelulu; D; int in Hul land of Beach, Hanalei, Kauai; \$240; B 248, p 248. Dated May 13, 1903.

Kwong Sing Loy Co; Co P D; dry goods etc; at Nos. 20 & 24, King street, Honolulu; capital stock \$3000. B 245, p 240. Dated Apr. 19, 1903.

Kawaloa, 130 to Mattie Isma; D; 1 56-100 A in R P 385; Laupahoehoe, N. Hilo; Hawaii; \$300. B 245, p 240. Dated May 14, 1903.

C Melnecke to S E Rogers et al; D; R P 1531, Kau, Hawaii; 1-2 int in R P 1532, Kau, Hawaii; 1-2 P 511, Kau, Hawaii, por Kul 7451 B, Kau, Hawaii; por Kul 10450, Kau, Hawaii; \$1500 & mtg \$1250. B 248, p 241.

W C Achi & wf to Jas Mahoney; D; Lots 1, 2 and 3 Bk 1, Kaulaani Tract, Honolulu, Oahu; \$500. B 248, p 233. Dated May 14, 1903.

M S Nevite & wf, et als to A S Cleg-horn; D; por R P 3335, Wahee, Maui; \$1 & c. B 248, p 234. Dated Apr. 24, 1903.

W Kapana & wf, et als to Lokalia Kahoon; D; 7-20 P 321, Ap 2, Nuuanu Valley, Honolulu, Oahu; \$50. B 245, p 234. Dated Mar. 13, 1903.

Est of W M Gibson by Admr & Tr et als to Chas Gay; D; Gr 1928 & 7 leaseholds & c; Lanai; 1-3 int in lands, live-stock leaseholds & c; Lanai; 1-3 int in Est of Walter M Gibson, Lanai; \$30,000. B 248, p 237. Dated Mar. 15, 1903.

Ellen Hayselden to Chas Gay; Rel D; int in real, personal and mixed property, Lanai, int in Est of Walter M Gibson, Lanai, \$1. B 248, p 422. Dated Apr. 22, 1903.

Recorded May 19.

Kupaka (k) to M Kapukui (w) by Atty; D; po land, Kailua, N. Kona, Hawaii; \$35 & c. B 248, p 181. Dated July 18, 1901.

Kapika Olio (w) to G Akuna; D; int in R P 129, Kul 6719, Kamaole, Kula, Maui; \$25. B 250, p 23. Dated Nov. 8, 1902.

Apele (k) et als to G Akuna; D; por of Ap 15, R P 420, Kamaole, Kula, Maui; 3 A of R P 128 Kul 6445, Kamaole, Kula, Maui; \$150. B 250, p 40. Dated Dec. 13, 1902.

F Innis & wf et als to M Almeida; D; Lot 1 in Gr 2530, Punahele, San Francisco, Oahu; \$1000. B 248, p 403. Dated May 4, 1903.

H D Puhl & wf to L Keawepoole; D; int in R P 1244, Kul 2955, Kono, Hana, Maui, int in real property of D Puhl, etc; \$50. B 248, p 406. Dated May 19, 1903.

J M Vivas by mtgee to A N Campbell; D; Ape 1 & 3 of R P 3500, Kul 3178, Kaili, Honolulu, Oahu; \$400. B 249, p 406. Dated May 5, 1903.

A N Campbell to Western & Haw'n Investment Co, Ltd; D; int in Ape 1 & 3 of R P 3500, Kul 3178, Kaili, Honolulu, Oahu; \$1. B 248, p 408. Dated May 8, 1903.

Recorded May 20.

H S Swinton to E M Watson; D; 1-2 int in po land & c, Beretania St, Honolulu, Oahu; \$50. B 248, p 409. Dated Apr. 20, 1903.

M Fernandes & hsb to Koloa Sugar Co, Ltd; D; int in water right of Kul 5090, Koloa, Kauai, \$1 & c. B 248, p 409. Dated Apr. 15, 1903.

## READ ALL OF THIS

You Never Know the Moment When This Information May Prove of Infinite Value.

(From the Sydney, N. S. W., Herald.)  
It is worth considerable to any citizen of Honolulu to know the value and use of a medicine, for if there is no occasion to employ it, in the meantime, frail humanity is subjected to so many influences and unforeseen contingencies that the wisest are totally unable to gauge the future. Know then that Doan's Ointment will cure any case of hemorrhoids, commonly known as piles, or any disease of the cuticle or skin, generally termed eczema. One application convinces—a continuation cures. Read this proof:  
Mr. William Gilliver, of the well-known firm of Gilliver & Curtis, railway and general contractors, and whose private address is "Avoca," Bankstown, a suburb of Sydney, N. S. W., has written the following unsolicited letter, which we herewith publish in full:  
Messrs Foster, McClellan Co, 78 Pitt St., Sydney, N. S. W., February 14, 1903.

Dear Sirs—In justice to you and suffering humanity I write to say that I suffered from itching piles for 22 years. I tried many doctors and pretty well all kinds of patent medicines, but got relief for a short time only. Seeing your Ointment advertised, I bought a pot and did not use more than one-half of it, not six months ago, and I am perfectly cured. You may use this as you wish.

Yours gratefully,  
WILLIAM GILLIVER.  
Doan's ointment is sold by all dealers at 50 cents per box or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hol-lister Drug Co, Honolulu, agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

## BY AUTHORITY

TERRITORY OF HAWAII.

Treasurer's Office, Honolulu, Oahu.  
In re Dissolution of the Judd & Company, Limited.

Whereas, the Judd & Company, Limited, a corporation established and existing under and by virtue of the laws of the Territory of Hawaii, has pursuant to law in such cases made and provided, duly filed in this office, a petition for the dissolution of the said corporation, together with a certificate thereto annexed as required by law.

Now, therefore, notice is hereby given to any and all persons that have been or are now interested in any manner whatsoever in the said corporation, that objections to the granting of the said petition must be filed in this office on or before 9 o'clock a. m., July 15th, 1903, and that any person or persons desiring to be heard thereon must be in attendance at the office of the undersigned in the Capitol Building, Honolulu, at 9 o'clock a. m., of said day, to show cause, if any, why said petition should not be granted.

A. N. KAPOKAI.  
Treasurer Territory of Hawaii  
Honolulu, May 26, 1903. 2487

## COURT NOTICES

## ALLEN ESTATE.

IN THE CIRCUIT COURT OF THE FIRST CIRCUIT, TERRITORY OF HAWAII—AT CHAMBERS—IN PROBATE.

In the Matter of the Estate of Samuel Cleason Allen, late of Honolulu, Oahu, deceased—Testate—Order for Notice of Hearing Petition for Probate of Will.

A Document purporting to be the Last Will and Testament of Samuel Cleason Allen, deceased, having on the 19th day of May, A. D. 1903, been presented to said Probate Court, and a Petition for the Probate thereof, and for the issuance of Letters Testamentary to Bathsheba M. Allen, Mark P. Robinson, Joseph O. Carter